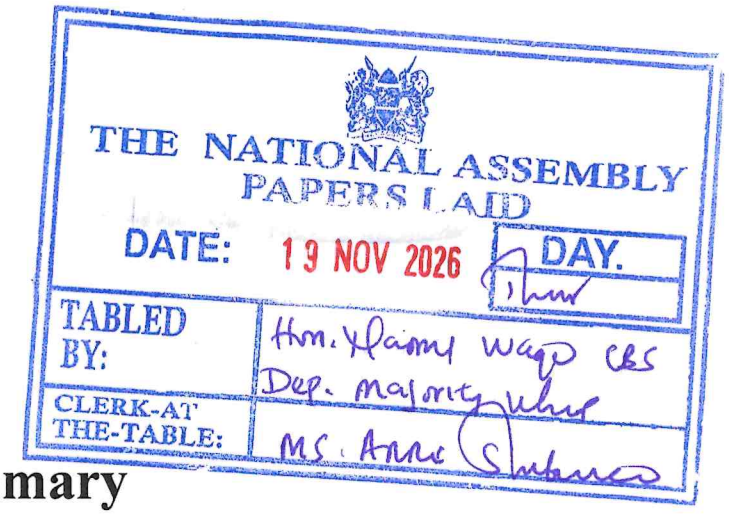


Summary
of the
13th Annual Report
on
Progress Made in Fulfilling the International Obligations of the Republic of Kenya

H.E. Hon. William Samoei Ruto, (PhD.), C.G.H.
President of the Republic of Kenya and
Commander-in-Chief of the Defence Forces

2026



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PREFACE

Pursuant to Article 132 (1) (c) (iii) of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010, I am honoured to present this Thirteenth (13th) Annual Report on the Progress Made in Fulfilling Kenya's International Obligations to the National Assembly. These obligations emanate from treaties, conventions, and other international commitments to which Kenya is a party.

Through the years, the international community has developed a body of international law consisting of both treaty-based instruments and customary international norms aimed at addressing matters of shared concern and fostering global cooperation. States that become parties to such international treaties are obliged to formulate and implement domestic legal and policy measures that are consistent with their commitments under the respective international instruments.

By adopting Sessional Paper No. 1 of 2025, on the Foreign Policy of the Republic of Kenya, my administration has repositioned the country's foreign policy to support the **Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA)** to advance national development priorities. This aligns Kenya's diplomatic engagements, international partnerships, and economic cooperation efforts with the five BETA pillars: Agriculture and Food Security; Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME) Economy; Affordable Housing and Settlement; Universal Health Coverage and the Digital Superhighway and Creative Economy.

Kenya seeks to leverage international cooperation, investment, technology transfer, and market access to accelerate sustainable socio-economic transformation and improve the livelihoods of all Kenyans. This is reflected in the high-level summits, conferences, and strategic engagements that Kenya has hosted and participated in during the 2025/2026 Financial Year. Notably, on 11th and 12th May, 2026, Kenya made history as the first non-Francophone African country to co-host the inaugural Africa Forward Summit with the French Republic. The forum demonstrated Kenya's growing convening power and leadership in shaping continental and global discourse on development, financing, trade, investment and international cooperation.

The summit adopted the Africa Forward Declaration—a shared roadmap grounded in mutual respect, co-development and shared value creation, committing partners to advancing sustainable value-added agriculture, building resilient health systems, powering growth through green industrialization and energy transition, unlocking the blue economy, harnessing digital transformation and artificial intelligence and reforms in the international financial architecture.

Kenya had the distinct honour of hosting the 11th Our Ocean Conference from 16th to 18th June, 2026, in Mombasa and Kilifi Counties, under the theme '*Our Ocean, Our Heritage, Our Future'*. This marked the first time in the Conference's history that it was convened on African soil, highlighting the continent's growing role in shaping global ocean governance and sustainable blue economy initiatives. The conference mobilised 320 new commitments valued at USD 6.4 billion from 102 countries, highlighted the critical importance of the

ocean, which supports the livelihoods of more than 3 billion people worldwide and facilitates the majority of global trade.

Kenya also demonstrated strong leadership through 50 national commitments valued at USD 1.1 billion, encompassing the expansion of marine protected areas, the development of a National Blue Carbon Framework, the restoration of mangrove and seagrass ecosystems, the establishment of coastal circular economy hubs, the enhancement of fisheries infrastructure, and the implementation of a National Maritime Security Strategy.

Turning to our foreign engagements, Kenya has maintained a robust programme of high-level diplomatic activity—regionally, I undertook state visits to the Republic of South Africa and the Republic of Angola for the EU/AU Summit and AU Institutional Reforms, respectively. Further, I attended the 25th Ordinary Meeting of the EAC Heads of State Summit in the United Republic of Tanzania where Kenya's Chairmanship of the East African Community concluded with the adoption of a new financing formula, the launch of the 7th EAC Development Strategy, and the EAC Customs Bond — each a concrete step towards a more integrated and resilient East Africa.

Globally, I undertook official visits to the Kingdom of Belgium and the Kingdom of Norway and a state visit to the Republic of Finland, advancing Kenya's diplomacy across several fronts, delivering key agreements and strengthening cooperation with the European Union, including through the Kenya-EU Digital Partnership. These engagements reinforced Kenya's role as a gateway to African markets and a trusted partner in digital transformation and green growth. I participated in the 13th Session of the World Urban Forum in the Republic of Azerbaijan, where we had a bilateral meeting with the President, centred on economic partnership. I also undertook a historic State Visit to the Republic of Kazakhstan which resulted in the signing of eight (8) Agreements covering ICT, Agriculture, transport, finance and tourism. The two visits represent Kenya's first high-level diplomatic foray into Central Asia, underscoring our commitment to diversifying partnerships across regions and strengthening South-South cooperation.

Kenya further participated in the G7 Summit in the French Republic as a partner country, advancing Africa's priorities on climate finance, green energy, transition minerals, and AI governance.

Kenya ratified seven (7) treaties in the Financial Year 2025/26, including the East African Community (EAC) Customs Union - Ratification of Article 24 (2) (a); the Kenya-UAE Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement between the Republic of Kenya and the United Arab Emirates (CEPA); the Agreement Establishing the Shelter Afrique Development Bank; the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development; the Treaty Establishing Inter-Government Authority on Development; the Agreement establishing the African Finance Corporation (AFC); and World Trade Organization on Fisheries Subsidies Agreement. Ambassador Dr. Monica Juma's appointment as Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna and Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) further affirmed Kenya's growing voice in global governance. In

November, 2025, Professor Phoebe Okowa was elected Judge of the International Court of Justice marking the first time Kenya has nominated and secured a candidate to the Court. Her election reaffirms Kenya's commitment to international justice, equality, and representation within the international judicial architecture.

Guided by the principles of multilateralism and the values embodied in the United Nations Charter and the United Nations 80 Reform Agenda, the UN-Secretary General, H.E. António Guterres and I officially broke ground on the expansion of the UN Headquarters in Gigiri, Nairobi. The project will transform the facility's conference capacity from 2,000 to 9,000 participants, including the construction of a state-of-the-art General Assembly Hall, reinforcing Kenya's position as a leading center for global diplomacy and multilateral engagement.

Kenya remains committed to its international obligations through efforts aimed at promoting inclusive growth, protecting fundamental rights and freedoms, and advancing sustainable national development.

I wish to commend all Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) for their invaluable contributions to the preparation of this report. I further applaud the Ministry of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs for coordinating its development and for its continued diligence in managing Kenya's treaty relations, including the ratification, domestication, implementation, and reporting of international obligations.

It is, therefore, my pleasure to present this report, which serves as an important public awareness and accountability tool on Kenya's international obligations and the measures undertaken to fulfil them. I am confident that this report will enhance public understanding of Kenya's international commitments and demonstrate the Government's steadfast dedication to upholding its obligations under international law while advancing the welfare and prosperity of the people of Kenya.

H.E. Hon. William Samoei Ruto (PhD.), C.G.H.
President of the Republic of Kenya and
Commander-in-Chief of the Defence Forces.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This 13th Annual Report provides progress made in fulfilling Kenya's International Obligations pursuant to Article 132 (1) (c) (iii) of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010, which requires H.E. the President to report annually in the State of the Nation Address. Article 2 (5) and (6) of the Constitution respectively provide that the general rules of international law, and any treaty or convention ratified by Kenya shall form part of the law of Kenya.

Ratification of various international treaties obligates Kenya to put into place domestic measures compatible with the provisions of the Treaty Making and Ratification Act, Cap. 4D. This contributes to the achievement of the Government's national development priorities through implementation of the Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA) aimed at improving the welfare of all Kenyans. The Government continues to leverage international engagements to create opportunities for its citizens and investors. This has elevated Kenya's profile as a regional anchor state and strengthened Kenya's partnership globally.

Kenya hosted the Africa-Forward Summit in Nairobi from 11th to 12th May, 2026 under the theme, *"Africa–France Partnership for Growth and Innovation",* which brought together African Heads of State and Government, global leaders, development partners, civil society organizations, researchers, academia, and other key stakeholders to strengthen cooperation for sustainable development. Participating leaders adopted key declaration frameworks aimed at advancing sustainable and value-added agriculture, strengthening resilient health systems, enhancing infrastructure development, promoting trade, and accelerating regional integration.

The Summit also secured significant investment commitments from entities and multilateral organizations amounting to €25 billion. These included €8 billion for industrialization and agriculture projects, €14 billion for infrastructure, energy, and digital transformation initiatives, and €3 billion for human capital development and creative industries. Notable commitments included a US$300 million investment by Access Holdings to support SMEs and accelerate growth in key sectors across Kenya and East Africa; a US$60 million investment by Rubis Energy to establish Africa's first sustainable aviation fuel production facility in Kenya; a US$150 million investment by Centum for the development of the Nairobi Special Economic Zone for service exports; and a US$700 million investment by CMA CGM in the expansion of the Port of Mombasa to accommodate next-generation container ships. These commitments are expected to contribute significantly to Kenya's economic transformation agenda while strengthening its position as a regional hub for trade, investment, innovation, and sustainable development.

During the reporting period, Kenya co-ordinated 18 Inbound visits and 21 Outbound visits which resulted in signing of Memoranda of Understanding that speak to Kenya's international commitment to strengthening bilateral relations, and ratified seven (7) treaties, namely: East African Community (EAC) Customs Union - Ratification of Article 24 (2) (a); Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement between the Republic of Kenya and the United Arab Emirates (CEPA); The Agreement Establishing the Shelter Afrique Development Bank; The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development; The Treaty

Establishing Inter-Government Authority on Development; The Agreement establishing the African Finance Corporation (AFC); and World Trade Organization Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies. The Report is expected to enhance public awareness on the Government's implementation of Kenya's treaty obligations.

The Report is presented in both the **Narrative** (*Paragraph style*) and **Matrix** (*Table format)* and is divided into six (6) parts:

Part I—Introduction and Background—provides an overview on the importance of treaties and Kenya's policy on treaty making and ratification;

Part II—Membership to International, Regional and Sub Regional Organizations—outlines the implementation measures of obligations arising from membership to these organizations;

Part III—Ratified Treaties and Conventions—outlines measures undertaken on the obligations arising from treaties ratified by Kenya. These treaties are categorized under twenty (20) thematic areas;

Part IV—Treaties Signed—highlights measures undertaken on the obligations arising from treaties signed by Kenya but not ratified. It is important to note that while the signing of a treaty by a State does not impose legal obligations, a signatory State is required to refrain from acts that would defeat the object and purpose of the treaty. In line with this spirit of international law, Kenya is implementing these treaties;

Part V—Matrix in table form summarizing Parts III and IV of the Report; and

Part VI—contains six (6) Annexes covering Inbound and Outbound State Visits; Kenya's candidatures to International Organizations; Kenya's subscriptions to International Organizations; Events and Conferences held in Kenya and; Secretariat and Focal Point Persons from the Ministries, Departments and Agencies

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 International obligations arise principally from treaties and international customary law. These obligations are essential for promoting international peace and security, international cooperation, adherence to the rule of law, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and matters of mutual importance among States and other subjects of international law.

1.2 Treaties are the foundation for the formation of all relations between subjects of international law, and their role in international law has increased progressively. States assume their rights and duties in international law directly from instruments through various treaty actions in the form of ratification, accession, and acceptance.

1.3 The Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, 1969, remains one of the most important instruments governing treaty law. It provides a comprehensive framework governing the conclusion, interpretation, application, amendment and termination of treaties. The Convention codified principles that had previously developed principally through customary international law. The Convention recognizes the sovereignty of States to enter into international agreements while providing common standards governing treaty making and implementation.

1.4 The principle of good faith remains fundamental in international law and governs both the creation and performance of international legal obligations. Another general principle is that of equity, which allows fair application and enforcement of international law.

1.5 Treaties may be referred to by different names, including Conventions, Agreements, Covenants, Charters, Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs), Protocols, Pacts, Accords and Final Acts. Constitutive instruments establishing inter-governmental organizations may also take the form of treaties, as international organizations, have increasingly become central actors in international relations and the development and implementation of international norms.

1.6 Treaties may be bilateral, multilateral or plurilateral—Bilateral treaties are concluded between two subjects of international law, while multilateral treaties involve three or more parties and are frequently negotiated under the auspices of international organizations. Plurilateral treaties involve a group of States that negotiate or cooperate on issues, including outside traditional multilateral frameworks.

1.7 Customary international law constitutes an important component of international law. It comprises obligations arising from general and consistent State practice accepted as law, rather than from formal written treaties. Once a practice has attained the status of customary international law, it is generally binding upon States, subject to recognized exceptions such as the persistent objector doctrine. Examples include the principle of non-refoulement and aspects of the immunity accorded to visiting Heads of State.

1.8 Kenya's international obligations are intended to project, promote and protect the country's national interests, prestige and image globally, while enhancing cooperation with other States and international organizations. Kenya's participation in international treaties and international organizations is guided by the need to address matters of common concern through shared principles, values and legally recognized obligations.

2.0 KENYA'S POLICY ON TREATY MAKING AND RATIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL TREATIES AND CONVENTIONS

2.1 The treaty making and ratification process in Kenya is governed by the Constitution of Kenya, 2010, the Treaty Making and Ratification Act, Cap. 4D of the Laws of Kenya, and relevant judicial decisions.

2.2 Articles 2(5) and (6) of the Constitution provide that the general rules of international law shall form part of the law of Kenya and any treaty or convention ratified by Kenya shall form part of the law of Kenya under the Constitution. Articles 2(5) and (6) give full effect to the implementation of Kenya's International Obligations.

2.3 The Act, gives effect to Article 2(6) of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010, which provides the procedure for the making and ratification of treaties. It also defines the respective roles of the Executive and Parliament in the treaty making and ratification process.

2.4 Treaty making and ratification in Kenya, therefore, is a structured law-making process involving the Executive and Parliament before Kenya formally expresses its consent to be bound by an international treaty, agreement or convention governed by international law.

2.5 Under the Act, the Cabinet Secretary of the relevant State Department, in consultation with the Attorney General, submits the text of a treaty together with a Cabinet Memorandum to Cabinet for approval. Upon approval, the Cabinet Secretary responsible for Foreign and Diaspora Affairs submits the treaty and relevant documentation to the Speaker of the National Assembly for consideration in accordance with the law.

2.6 The treaty making and ratification framework applies to multilateral treaties and specified bilateral treaties touching on matters including:

(a) the security, sovereignty, independence, unity or territorial integrity of Kenya;

(b) the rights and duties of Kenyan citizens;

(c) the status of Kenya under international law;

(d) Kenya's relationship with international organizations or similar bodies; and

(e) the environment and natural resources.

2.7 Kenyan courts continue to give effect to ratified treaties in appropriate cases, in accordance with the Constitution and applicable domestic law.

2.8 The President and the Cabinet Secretary responsible for Foreign and Diaspora Affairs are empowered to enter into treaties and agreements on behalf of the Republic of Kenya. Authority may also be granted through an Instrument of Full Powers to an authorized State Officer to negotiate, conclude or sign treaties and agreements on behalf of the Republic.

3.0 RELEVANCE OF TREATIES TO THE ACHIEVEMENT OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT GOALS

3.1 The implementation of bilateral and multilateral treaties to which Kenya is a party continues to contribute to the achievement of national development priorities under Kenya Vision 2030 and the Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA). International cooperation and treaty commitments support the Government's efforts to reduce the cost of living, eradicate hunger, create employment, expand markets, improve access to essential services, strengthen environmental protection and improve Kenya's foreign exchange position.

3.2 The Government continues to implement BETA, which is geared towards economic turnaround and inclusive growth through a value chain approach. This is achieved through targeted investments in five core pillars, namely Agriculture; Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs); Housing and Settlement; Healthcare; and the Digital Superhighway and Creative Economy. International obligations and partnerships provide an important framework for mobilizing investment, technology, technical expertise, market access and resources to support these priorities.

3.3 ***Agriculture*** remains a cornerstone of Kenya's development strategy, closely aligned with the country's commitments to the Sustainable Development Goals, the African Union Agenda 2063 and other international frameworks. During the year under review, the Government increased the agriculture sector budget from KSh. 44 billion to KSh. 63 billion and implemented interventions aimed at improving food security, agricultural productivity and farmer incomes. These included fertilizer subsidies, climate-smart agriculture, agricultural insurance and reforms in the coffee sector.

3.4 The Government also expanded market access for Kenyan agricultural products, through initiatives that connected specialty tea producers directly to premium international consumers. At the same time, it continued to strengthen dairy, meat and leather value chains while promoting value addition and market oriented agricultural production.

3.5 Agricultural insurance and climate smart agriculture interventions are particularly important in protecting smallholder farmers against climate related risks and strengthening Kenya's resilience to the effects of climate change.

3.6 ***Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)***—Transforming the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSMEs) sector to improve the livelihoods and welfare of Kenyans through employment and wealth creation is one of the key pillars of the Government's Bottom-Up Economic Transformative Agenda (BETA). The MSMEs sector is expected to have the greatest impact at the bottom of the pyramid. In this respect, the Government has implemented the following programmes, policies, and reforms:-

a) Created an enabling environment and decriminalization of MSMEs through the Revised MSME Policy, 2026, which was finalized and launched by the President during the World MSME day. The Policy provides for the establishment of a single window portal for the licenses/ approvals/ registration of MSMEs to ease the cost of doing business. The Government has supported MSMEs formalization by registering 4,389 MSEs Cluster and sensitizing over 5,803 MSEs Cluster. It has refurbished 33 Constituency Industrial Development Centers creating 2,310 jobs both directly and indirectly.

b) Facilitated access to finance to the underserved population by operationalizing the Financial Inclusion Fund. Through its Personal Loan, Bridge Loan, Group Loan and Savings products, the fund has so far reached 28,103,877 customers who have opted into the Fund. Cumulatively, the fund has disbursed KSh. 90.39 billion in loans, and mobilized KSh. 5.8 billion in savings. In addition, through Uwezo Fund, KSh. 1,212 million has been disbursed to 11,364 groups, comprising of 2452 youth groups that received KSh. 239,191,000, 8,448 Women's groups that received KSh. 951,682,000, and 464 groups of Persons With Disabilities (PWDs) that received KSh. 28,627,000.

c) Aggregated and accessed market for MSMEs by facilitating 3,606 MSMEs attend various local and regional trade fairs and exhibitions. These included 1,127 MSEs facilitated to showcase their products at the 25th EAC trade fair

held in Nairobi; 1,150 MSEs sensitized on how to access the opportunities within the Africa Continental Free Trade Area; and 45 MSEs products were onboarded on the Soko Biashara Ecommerce platform. In addition, 8746 MSEs were facilitated through subcontracting linkages under the Affordable Housing Project (AHP).

d) Inculcated a culture of saving and investment resulting to a cumulative savings of KSh. 5.8 billion through the Financial Inclusion Fund.

e) Through the NYOTA project, start-up grants worth KSh. 5.34 billion have been disbursed, providing direct capitalization to the youth-owned enterprises and benefiting 124,522 young people across all 47 counties. Of these beneficiaries, 88,934 received both the first and second tranches, each amounting to KSh. 50,000 after successfully completing a mentorship programme. An additional 35,588 youth received the first tranche of KSh. 25,000 each and are awaiting the mentorship programme and subsequent disbursement of the second tranche.

3.7 ***Affordable housing*** remains a major priority under BETA. The Affordable Housing Programme contributes to employment creation, local manufacturing, construction, real estate development and the improvement of living standards. The Government aims to deliver housing on ownership terms for Kenyan citizens, increasing the number of mortgages from 30,000 to 1,000,000, with favorable ownership terms, including monthly payments as low as KSh. 4,000.

3.8 The Government also aims to address the annual housing deficit of 200,000 homes by accelerating the implementation of projects nationwide. This ambitious program is being advanced through three key interventions: fast tracking delivery of ready-to-launch projects on both at the national and county levels; promoting economic recovery by linking MSMEs and the Jua Kali sector to these projects; and establishing legislative framework for cheap and stable financing to support large scale development projects. This, in turn, will stimulate manufacturing sector by creating sustained demand for locally produced goods and materials.

Completed and Ongoing AHP Projects

Category	**Units**
Completed Units	10,107
AHP Units under construction	196,846
Institutional & Staff Housing	23,690
Student Housing	38,545 units (≈134,907 beds)
Private Developer VAT Exemptions	13,363
Grand Total (completed & ongoing)	**282,551 Units**

Completed projects (10,107 units) since September 2022 include:

(i) Buxton Phase One – 584 Units;

(ii) Nakuru Bondeni AHP – 605 Units;

(iii) Boma Yangu Mukuru Estate Lot 1 bedsitters – 5,616 Units;

(iv) Boma Yangu Homa Bay Estate – 110 Units;

(v) Boma Yangu Kakamega Lurambi Estate – 220 Units;

(vi) Boma Yangu Elburgon Estate – 220 Units;

(vii) Boma Yangu Machakos Estate – 220 Units;

(viii) Boma Yangu Vihiga Estate – 220 Units;

(ix) Boma Yangu Emgwen Estate – 220 Units; and

(x) Various institutional housing projects – 2,092 Units.

Socio-economic impact

Institutional & Staff Housing

Currently, **23,690 institutional housing units** are being built. Projects for disciplined forces and civil servants offer affordable staff housing, with specific units reserved for teachers, officers, and other public sector staff to support productivity and morale.

The program also incorporates specialized facilities—including barracks, hostels, and operational support infrastructure to meet the unique needs of uniformed services. By ring-fencing units for key cadres and locating developments close to duty stations, the initiative enhances operational readiness, improves staff welfare and morale, and supports recruitment and retention, while delivering affordable and accessible housing solutions that strengthen public service delivery nationwide.

Student Housing

A total of **134,907** beds have been awarded and approximately 38,545 units are currently under construction. In total, **177,686** student beds have been packaged for universities and colleges. These initiatives address the student housing shortage, with approximately 10% of nearly 1 million students having access to on-campus accommodations. A framework has been developed by the Ministry of Education, counties, and universities to support safe and affordable student housing.

Employment and Inclusion

Since 2022, more than **640,442 jobs** have been created, with more than 1 million expected over the affordable housing program's duration. Youth involvement includes 5,211 graduate interns shortlisted and onboarded for work across various AHP Projects, as well as 70 rehabilitated youth, with low-skilled workers also integrated.

Youth under 35 years account for nearly 50% of all workers, underscoring the Program's central role in absorbing first-time job seekers and supporting early-career development. Women represent 21% to 30% of the workforce, depending on the site, and are well represented in finishing work, administrative roles, community contracting, and emerging technical trades, with support from partners such as National Industrial Training Authority (NITA).

The Program has also made meaningful strides in disability inclusion, with persons living with disabilities comprising approximately 5% of workers in AHP projects—well above typical construction-sector norms. Recruitment practices emphasize fairness and local benefit: 47% to 60% of workers per site are residents of the host county, ensuring that wages circulate locally and that communities experience direct economic uplift from nearby projects.

Supervising Consultants are instructed to monitor women's participation and provide reports on compliance with safety requirements. This is about inclusivity, equity, and demonstrating that Kenya's approach to adequate housing is both innovative and exemplary.

MSME and Jua Kali Support

The Government has allocated KSh. 11 billion specifically for MSMEs and Jua Kali enterprises within the Affordable Housing Program (AHP) and market initiatives. Local artisans provide diverse array of services, including manufacturing prefabricated steel doors, windows, balustrades, and curtain rods, as well as landscaping solutions.

A substantial share of employment generated by AHP originates from Kenya's informal sector. Jua Kali artisans constitute approximately 17.5% of reported labor, supplying essential construction materials such as steel doors, windows, metal fittings, timber products, cabro paving blocks, furniture, and on-site fabrication. Their integration is facilitated by the Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) Program**,** which has certified more than 2,540 artisans to date, including 231 women. The RPL validates existing competencies, enhances artisans' eligibility for formal contracts, and positions them for higher remuneration. This program serves as an effective tool for transforming informal labor into structured and financially robust livelihoods.

Climate and Community Impact

The Government has designed all affordable housing schemes nationwide with climate-resilient features such as gabions to manage floodwaters, boundary walls, and green infrastructure.

Plans are underway to construct 10,000 units along the rehabilitated Nairobi River as part of the Nairobi River Regeneration Program. Approximately, 44,000 youths are engaged with Climate Worx in cleaning up the river, planting trees, and establishing sustainable waste treatment along the riparian corridor.

Markets Program

The Government is constructing 414 markets nationwide. Seventy (70) are substantially complete comprising of Sixty-five (65) Economic Stimulus Program (ESP) markets and five (5) modern markets. A further 297 are under construction. All markets are developed on land provided by County Governments, who identify suitable sites and participate in the delivery of the projects. The County Government also engages the public when land is identified. After construction, the market is handed over to the County for management and maintenance.

Slum Upgrading Program (SUD) Social Infrastructure

The social housing and slum upgrading program has 216 projects nationwide. They cover social housing, high-mast floodlighting, water, access roads and related settlement works.

The Kenya Informal Settlement Improvement Project II (KISIP II) is in its sixth year of implementation. A total of 152 settlements are in the tenure regularization program and 140 local physical plans have been approved. Approximately, 35,091 titles are expected from the current portfolio. Works on site include installation of floodlights, construction of footpaths and access roads, provision of water and sanitation facilities, and improvement of drainage. Disbursements to counties stand at KSh. 14.679 billion.

The AHP is now delivering at scale, with over 282,551 completed and ongoing housing units, more than 640,442 jobs created, and thousands of youths and artisans integrated. By embedding MSME participation, internships, and climate-smart housing designs, the program

is not only building homes—it is creating industries, and building livelihoods and resilience to communities across Kenya.

3.9 ***Health*** —Kenya has made significant progress towards achieving Universal Health Coverage (UHC) under BETA, reaffirming the constitutional right to health and Kenya's commitment to Sustainable Development Goals and the African Union Agenda 2063.

A major achievement during the year under review was the implementation of the Social Health Authority (SHA), through which more than 31 million Kenyans had registered. The health reforms has significantly expanded social health protection and access to healthcare services nationwide. Through SHA, millions of Kenyans have accessed primary healthcare, inpatient services, maternal and child healthcare services, surgical procedures and treatment for chronic and critical illnesses. The reforms are anchored on the Social Health Authority, the Primary Healthcare Fund and the Emergency, Chronic and Critical Illness Fund.

The reforms are intended to strengthen equitable access to quality and affordable, preventive, promotive, curative, rehabilitative and specialized healthcare services while reducing financial barriers to healthcare. They have also expanded citizens' choice of healthcare providers across public, faith-based and private facilities.

The Government continued to strengthen local pharmaceutical manufacturing and healthcare supply chains. The Kenya Biovax Institute has been operationalized to enhance domestic manufacturing of essential health products and technologies.

The Government has also continued to strengthen healthcare digitization pursuant to the Digital Health Act, 2023,through the operationalization of the Digital Health Authority and development of integrated digital health information systems. It has operationalized the Wanini Kireri Magereza Level IV Hospital and issued it with a licence to operate as a public medical institution on 11th March, 2026. The facility serves prison staff, their families, inmates and the surrounding community.

3.10 ***Digital Superhighway and Creative Economy***— The Digital Superhighway remains an important enabler of BETA and supports productivity and efficiency across all sectors of the economy. During FY 2025/26, the Government made significant progress in expanding digital infrastructure, digitizing public services and promoting digital inclusion.

The Government rolled out more than 30,000 kilometres of fibre optic cable, while over 2,000 public institutions were connected to reliable digital infrastructure. Approximately, 300 Digital Hubs were established to provide communities and young people with access to digital skills, innovation spaces and online economic opportunities. More than 20,000 devices were distributed to public institutions to support service delivery, learning and digital inclusion. The Government also accelerated digitization of public services, with more than 20,000 public-facing services onboarded onto the e-Citizen platform.

To expand access to affordable internet, the Government established 2,000 public Wi-Fi hotspots in high-traffic areas. In addition, three (3) million affordable smartphones were assembled thus increasing opportunities for Kenyans to access digital services, information, skills, employment and entrepreneurship opportunities.

The Government has continued to digitize public administration systems. In the Public Service, the Human Resource Information Services Kenya (HRIS-Ke) payroll and establishment modules were rolled out and integrated with systems including IFMIS,

iTax and the Central Bank of Kenya systems. The re-engineered payroll module was rolled out to more than 200 payroll sites, supporting the transition from a desktop-based application to a web-based system.

The digitization of public payroll is expected to improve data consolidation, real-time integration, auditing, accessibility of payroll information and the provision of a one-stop portal for human resource services.

Huduma Kenya continued to enhance access to Government services through multiple service delivery platforms. During the year under review, a total of 8,592,420 customers were served through Huduma service delivery platforms. Maua Huduma Centre was constructed and operationalized, 39 Huduma Centres were refurbished and 7 servers at Huduma Data Centres were upgraded.

These interventions support improved public service delivery, entrepreneurship, digital inclusion and economic growth, particularly within the MSME sector.

4.0 POLITICAL COMMITMENTS AT HIGH-LEVEL INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS

4.1 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

4.1.1 The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were adopted by the United Nations in 2015 as a universal framework for ending poverty, protecting the planet and promoting peace and prosperity by 2030. The seventeen (17) SDGs and 169 targets provide an integrated framework for addressing economic, social and environmental challenges.

4.1.2 Kenya remains committed to implementation of the 2030 Agenda of the UN. The SDGs are integrated into Kenya's national development architecture through Vision 2030, Medium-Term Plans, BETA and the Kenya National SDGs Indicator Framework.

4.1.3 Kenya has made significant milestones since the SDGs came into effect in January, 2016. These include:

(a) Mainstreaming SDGs into the planning and budgeting frameworks;

(b) Undertaking policy gaps analysis and preparation of report;

(c) Development of SDGs, recovery and acceleration strategy 2022-2030;

(d) Development of SDGs roadmap to accelerate SDGs implementation beyond the midpoint;

(e) Capacity building and awareness creation on SDGs; and

(f) Preparation of SDGs status reports and Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

Kenya has submitted three Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) to the UN High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) to track its progress on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Kenya 2024 Voluntary National Review (VNR) report presents the progress made in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) since the last VNR of 2020, along with the challenges encountered in implementation of SDGs and strategic priorities aimed at accelerating the implementation of SDGs. Kenya also prepared Voluntary Sub-National Reviews (VSRs) and Country position papers on SDGs.

The SDGs in Kenya are implemented through (7) thematic areas, namely: Stakeholders Collaboration and Partnerships; Advocacy and Awareness creation; Domestication and Localization; Mainstreaming the 2030 agenda into Planning Frameworks; Capacity Building; Resource Mobilization; and Tracking and Reporting. The coordination between the National Government and County Governments has been enhanced with the establishment of an SDGs Unit at the Council of Governors and the National SDGs Coordination Directorate at the State Department for Economic Planning.

Progress on specific goals is as follows:

(a) **No poverty:** Kenya continued to implement programs aimed at reducing poverty and inequality, including cash transfer programs, affirmative action funds and economic empowerment initiatives targeting women, youth, Persons With Disabilities, older persons and other vulnerable groups.

The Government also continued implementation of the NYOTA Program, which supports youth employment, entrepreneurship, skills development, apprenticeships, enterprise development and access to finance, particularly for young people from vulnerable and low-income households.

The Public Service Superannuation Fund (PSSF) continues to contribute to social and economic security through pension administration and related interventions. As at 30th June, 2026, the Fund had a value of KSh. 340.4 billion with a total membership of 529,635 active public servants, beneficiaries and contributors

(b) **Zero Hunger**: Kenya continued to prioritize food security through the BETA agricultural transformation agenda. Key interventions include fertilizer subsidies, climate-smart agriculture, agricultural insurance and the development of agricultural value chains.

The Government continued reforms in coffee, dairy, meat, tea and leather value chains to enhance productivity, value addition, market access and incomes.

(c) **Good Health and Well Being:** The Government has put in place the following interventions to achieve Universal Healthcare: Provide Social Health Insurance Fund Coverage for all; Health financing; Digitization; Expand existing health infrastructure and enhance supply chain management for efficiency and accountability (medical supplies); and recruitment of additional healthcare workers;

The Government significantly expanded community and primary healthcare services through deployment and training of more than 107,000 Community Health Promoters (CHPs) who have supported millions of households with preventing and promotive health services. By January, 2026, 10,277 health facilities had been connected to the national digital health system and approximately 30,087 digital devices had been deployed.

The Government established Social Health Authority (SHA) and implemented Universal Health Coverage. The rollout of the Social Health Authority (SHA) represents a major reform in health financing and service delivery aimed at achieving Universal Health Coverage in line with SDG 3. SHA promotes equitable access to quality healthcare, reduce out-of-pocket expenditure, and strengthen primary healthcare systems. In 2025, priority actions include expanding enrolment, improving digital systems, strengthening provider payments, and enhancing public awareness and trust in the new health financing model. Currently, more than 32.5 million Kenyans have registered with SHA, expanding access to social health protection and healthcare services.

(d) Quality Education: The Government continued to expand access to education, technical and vocational training and skills development. The National Youth Service trained 114,468 Service Men and Women in technical and vocational skills during the period, of whom 12,650 graduated.

The Kenya School of Government trained and certified 28,000 participants drawn from National and County Governments, the private sector and non-governmental organizations.

The Government continued to expand Technical and Vocational Education and Training institutions to equip the youth with practical skills and improve employability.

During the first half of FY 2025/26, the Public Service Superannuation Fund (PSSF) supported education-related Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives, including school library renovation, classroom construction and renovation, dormitory construction, science laboratory equipment and provision of computers.

(e) Gender Equality: Kenya continued to implement affirmative action and other measures aimed at increasing women's participation in governance, economic activity and public procurement.

The Government continued to support initiatives including the Women Enterprise Fund and Access to Government Procurement Opportunities (AGPO), which seek to enhance economic empowerment and participation by women.

The number of elected female County Governors increased from three (3) in 2017 to seven (7) in 2022. In the Executive, the number of female Cabinet Secretaries stands at six (6) out of 22, while female Principal Secretaries are thirteen (13) out of 51. In the provincial administration, the number of female Deputy County Commissioners has continued to rise. In legislative bodies, the number of women in the National Senate is 21 out of 67 members, and in the National Assembly, women hold 29% of elected and nominated seats. Within the County Assemblies, women hold 1,058 seats comprising 99 elected members of the county assembly, 5 ex-officio members, and 954 nominated members, which is the only level of government that has consistently achieved the two-thirds gender rule.

In the Judiciary, progress continues in the appointment of Judges, the number of female Judges stands at 85, and female Magistrates at 324. The Judiciary, as an institution, has historically been a leader in achieving and maintaining the two-thirds gender principle in its officer appointments.

Some of the key interventions undertaken by the Government to promote gender equality include: National Policy on Women's Economic Empowerment, Access to Government Procurement Opportunities, operationalization of Women Enterprise Fund, the National Affirmative Action Fund, Presidential Technical Working Group on Gender Based Violence, including femicide, and Affirmative Actions.

(f) Clean Water and Sanitation: The Government continued to improve access to safe and reliable water through investment in water infrastructure and development of alternative water sources, including boreholes, particularly in areas experiencing unreliable water supply.

(g) Affordable and Clean Energy: Kenya continued to expand electricity access and promote renewable energy. The country's energy transition remains anchored on geothermal, wind, hydro and other renewable energy sources. Investment in renewable

energy contributes to energy security, climate action, industrial development and reduction of reliance on fossil fuels.

Kenya has connected over 10,432,707 million households to electricity by June, 2026, up from 7.3 million in 2020. The domestic power generation hit an all-time high of 3.45 billion kWh in the first quarter of 2026. The peak demand in June, 2026 stood at 2,550 MW against an installed capacity of 3,309.5 MW. Geothermal energy which remains the backbone, contributed 44.8%, followed by hydropower 25.9% and wind 14.6%. By 2026, geothermal generation capacity reached 1,000 MW cementing Kenya's position as a leader in Africa and globally.

(h) Decent Work and Economic Growth: BETA continues to prioritize employment creation, enterprise development and inclusive economic growth. Infrastructure development, housing, agriculture, manufacturing, ICT and trade continue to generate employment and stimulate economic development.

The Government continued to promote labour mobility through the Kazi Majuu programme and bilateral labour cooperation. More than 540,000 Kenyans have secured employment abroad through structured labour mobility pathways supported by Bilateral Labour Agreements and Memoranda of Understanding with six partner countries, namely Saudi Arabia, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom, Austria and Germany.

Diaspora remittances exceeded USD 5 billion in 2025, consolidating their position as Kenya's largest single source of foreign exchange.

On 18th June, 2026, Kenya concluded a Memorandum of Understanding on Diaspora Affairs Cooperation with the Republic of Armenia. The framework provides for cooperation in diaspora engagement, investment promotion, skills transfer and citizen empowerment.

Kenya is also contributing to the development of the EAC Diaspora Policy to promote regional cooperation and diaspora participation in socio-economic development and regional integration.

(i) Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure: Kenya's manufacturing sector in the last financial year 2025/26 expanded especially in the automotive sector. During the year, 15 vehicle assembly plants and 7 parts manufacturers were established supported by investments in the iron and steel sub-sector. A number of investments in the construction and agro-processing sub-sectors were also recorded with significant growth.

In 2025/2026 FY the Government gazetted 17 SEZs, licensed 69 SEZ Enterprises, creating 3,040 industrial jobs. In the EPZs, 23 EPZs were gazetted, 76 Enterprises licensed and 6,732 jobs were created. Four public EPZs are under development in Kirinyaga, Murang'a, Busia and Eldoret are 93% complete and will be operationalized by December 2026.

The ICT sector also made significant progress through the rollout of more than 30,000 kilometers of fibre, connection of more than 2,000 public institutions, establishment of more than 300 Digital Hubs, onboarding of more than 20,000 public services onto e-Citizen, assembled over 3million, affordable smart phones, onboarded over 20,000 public facing services onto online platform - ECitizen and setup over 2,000 public Wi-Fi hotspots in high volume traffic areas.

Infrastructure development remains a major enabler of economic growth. During the year under review, 585.48 kilometres of roads were upgraded and 32,055.99 kilometres maintained.

Major infrastructure projects included the ongoing dualling of the 175-kilometre Rironi–Naivasha–Nakuru–Mau Summit Road and implementation of the 740-kilometre Horn of Africa Gateway Development Project (HOAGDP), including installation of fibre optic infrastructure to strengthen regional digital connectivity that will extend the digital footprint by 1000 Kms.

The roads sub-sector contributes significantly to Kenya's economy by facilitating trade, agricultural production, access to markets and essential services.

(j) Reduced Inequalities: Kenya continued to implement social protection, affirmative action, financial inclusion and economic empowerment programmes aimed at reducing inequalities.

The Government continued to expand access to procurement opportunities for youth, women and Persons With Disabilities (PWDs) and to strengthen programmes that support vulnerable and marginalized communities.

Digitalization of public services and expansion of affordable internet connectivity also continue to reduce geographical and economic barriers to access to Government services and opportunities.

(k) Sustainable Cities and Communities: The Affordable Housing Policy is a Government of Kenya policy framework that aims at increasing access to decent, safe, and affordable housing, particularly for low and middle-income households, in line with Article 43(1)(b) of the Constitution, Vision 2030, and the Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA). It seeks to address the national housing deficit by expanding the supply of affordable housing through public, private, and public–private partnerships, improving access to housing finance, strengthening institutional and regulatory frameworks, and integrating housing developments with essential infrastructure and services. The policy supports inclusive urban development, job creation, and improved living standards, while contributing directly to SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) and indirectly to poverty reduction, economic growth, and reduced inequalities.

The Affordable Housing Programme remains a major intervention under BETA and contributes to access to decent housing, employment creation and inclusive urban development. The Government continued implementation of affordable, social and institutional housing projects and strengthened measures aimed at increasing housing supply, improving access to housing finance and supporting local construction industries.

(l) Responsible Consumption and Production: Kenya continued to promote sustainable consumption and production through improved waste management, sustainable procurement, resource efficiency and promotion of renewable energy.

The Government has continued to implement sustainable public procurement measures, including the Preference and Reservation Schemes under AGPO.

During the period under review, Government continued to provide opportunities in procurement for enterprises owned by youth, women and Persons With Disabilities.

The Government developed the Sustainable Public Procurement Framework, which is under review by the Office of the Attorney-General.

Kenya continues to report to the United Nations Environment Programme every two years on implementation of SDG 12 on sustainable public procurement.

(m) Climate Action: Kenya continued implementation of climate change adaptation and mitigation measures through the Climate Change Act, 2016, the National Climate Change Framework Policy, the National Adaptation Plan and other related frameworks.

County Governments continued to mainstream disaster risk management into County Integrated Development Plans. The Government also continued to implement the Green Economy Strategy and Implementation Plan to support low-carbon, resource-efficient and inclusive development.

In the forestry sector, the Government continued to implement the National Landscape and Ecosystem Restoration Strategy (2023–2032) to reverse land degradation and expand tree cover.

(n) Life below Water: Kenya's fisheries and aquaculture sector remains an important contributor to the economy, accounting for approximately 0.7 per cent of GDP. To strengthen the sector, the Government launched the National Blue Economy Strategy, (2025–2030) on 26th February, 2026. The Strategy focuses on sustainable utilization of marine and aquatic resources, ecosystem protection, community livelihoods, development of a skilled workforce, inclusive economic growth, strengthened governance, financing and partnerships.

During the year under review, fish landings increased by 12.3 per cent to 189.2 thousand tonnes, while the value of fish increased by 39.5 per cent to KSh. 54.9 billion.

Freshwater fisheries remained the main source of fish, accounting for 66.3 per cent of total landings, with production increasing to 125.4 thousand tonnes. Marine fish landings increased by 31.2 per cent to 63.8 thousand tonnes, driven largely by industrial fishing. The value of freshwater fish increased to KSh. 28.6 billion, while marine fish increased by 68.9 per cent to KSh. 26.3 billion. The value of marine industrial fish production more than doubled from KSh. 5.2 billion to KSh. 13.6 billion in 2025.

Kenya deposited its instruments of acceptance of the World Trade Organization Fisheries Subsidies Agreement on 15th September, 2025. These measures support sustainable fisheries management, food security, blue economy development and livelihoods of fishing communities.

The Wildlife Research and Training Institute (WRTI) established a marine research centre in Malindi to support scientific research, monitoring and evidence-based conservation of Kenya's marine biodiversity and resources, including sharks, rays and other migratory species protected under international instruments such as CITES and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS).

Kenya leveraged the 11th Our Ocean Conference, held in Mombasa from 16th to 18th June, 2026, to advance international cooperation on marine conservation and launched the Blue Carbon Ecosystems Nationally Determined Contributions Implementation and Investment Plan. The initiative mobilized international commitments towards marine biodiversity conservation and restoration of coastal forest ecosystems.

(o) Life on Land: Kenya continued to strengthen implementation of international commitments on biodiversity conservation, ecosystem restoration and sustainable forest management.

The wildlife sector is committed to implementing the Convention on Biological Diversity Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (CBD-KMGBF), including through expansion and strengthening of protected areas, conservancies and marine conservation areas. Efforts are also focused on securing wildlife corridors, restoring degraded habitats and endangered species, improving ecological connectivity, strengthening community and private conservation and enhancing biodiversity monitoring. These measures support Kenya's commitment to the global 30-by-30 biodiversity target.

During FY 2025/26, the forest sector continued implementation of the National Landscape and Ecosystem Restoration Strategy (2023–2032) to reverse land degradation.

Tree cover expansion and sustainable resource use are being supported through the National Agroforestry Strategy (2025–2035), National Commercial Forestry Strategy (2025–2035), and Kenya National Bamboo Strategy and Action Plan (2025–2035).

In arid and semi-arid areas, biodiversity conservation is being strengthened through the National Strategy and Action Plan for Management and Control of *Prosopis Juliflora* (2025–2035).

The Government continued to strengthen natural capital accounting and Payments for Ecosystem Services frameworks to create economic incentives for conservation. Regulations relating to private forest registration and standardized community participation are being developed.

The 15 Billion Tree Growing Programme continues to support landscape restoration, climate resilience, rural employment and green economic growth. Restoration outcomes are tracked and verified through the Kenya National Landscape Restoration Monitoring System and the Kenya Landscape and Ecosystem Restoration Monitoring Framework, 2025.

During the year under review, the Government also launched the Kenya Industrial Wood Sector Vision 2050 to revitalize domestic manufacturing and housing through commercial forestry.

The National Agroforestry Strategy (2025-2035) was launched in January, 2026 to integrate tree-growing into agricultural systems, improve food security and diversify rural incomes.

The Forest Conservation and Management (Amendment) Act, 2025, assented to in May, 2026, providing a framework for strengthening Community Forest Associations and modernizing the charcoal value chain into legal and sustainable green enterprises.

The Government continued to prioritize forest carbon markets as a means of creating additional revenue streams for communities and landowners while promoting conservation and financial inclusion.

During the first half of FY 2025/26, the PSSF supported tree-planting initiatives, including the planting of 13,000 seedlings under the Kaptagat Integrated Conservation Programme and tree-planting initiative in Tana River.

(p) Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions: Good governance, peace, security, justice and strong institutions remain fundamental to Kenya's social and economic development.

During FY 2025/26, the Government continued to strengthen national security institutions, modernize security infrastructure, improve border security, combat terrorism and organized crime, and enhance public safety. Investments were made in security equipment, surveillance systems, communication technologies, patrol vehicles, security facilities and the welfare and professional development of security officers.

The Government intensified counter-terrorism and prevention of violent extremism, particularly in vulnerable regions, including the Coast, North Eastern Kenya and areas bordering Somalia. Intelligence-led operations and inter-agency cooperation continued to strengthen threat detection and response.

Border management was strengthened through enhanced surveillance, biometric verification, communication systems and deployment of security personnel in vulnerable areas. Cooperation with neighbouring countries and regional security organizations was also enhanced to address cross-border crime, terrorism, trafficking and smuggling.

As digital transformation expanded, the Government strengthened cybersecurity capabilities, including cyber threat detection, digital forensics and incident response. Capacity building and public awareness initiatives were also undertaken to protect citizens, businesses and critical national infrastructure.

The Government continued efforts to combat organized crime, including human trafficking, drug trafficking, money laundering, wildlife crime, illicit financial flows and smuggling through enhanced intelligence gathering, investigation, financial monitoring and inter-agency cooperation.

(q) Partnerships: Kenya recognizes that achievement of the SDGs requires strong partnerships between Government, County Governments, the private sector, civil society, development partners and international organizations. It has continued to strengthen bilateral, regional and multilateral partnerships in areas including trade, investment, climate action, health, labour mobility, security, technology, infrastructure and sustainable development.

Significant efforts have been made in the country to ensure that vulnerable groups are not left behind, and one of the key strategies employed is providing them with access to Government procurement Opportunities. Another strategy that the Government has implemented is the *Inua Jamii* Program, which provides cash transfers to vulnerable individuals, including the elderly, persons with disabilities and orphans. These approaches aim at enhancing inclusivity, economic empowerment, and social integration among these groups.

Financing for Development remains a critical enabler of Kenya's development agenda. Kenya continues to strengthen domestic resource mobilization, public financial management, debt sustainability and innovative financing mechanisms, including public-private partnerships and blended finance. Financial development is central to Kenya's ability to implement the SDGs and national development priorities. Kenya has reaffirmed its commitments under the Seville Outcome on Financing for Development, which emphasizes domestic resource mobilization, sustainable debt management, efficient public expenditure and mobilization of private and international financing.

The Government continued to strengthen domestic revenue mobilization, public financial management and accountability while exploring innovative and blended financing mechanisms, including public-private partnerships and impact investment.

4.2 African Union (AU) Agenda, 2063

4.2.1 The AU Agenda 2063 is Africa's blueprint and master plan for transforming Africa into the global powerhouse of the future. It is the continent's strategic framework that aims to deliver on its goal for inclusive and sustainable development and is a concrete manifestation of the Pan-African drive for unity, self-determination, freedom, progress and collective prosperity pursued under Pan-Africanism and African Renaissance.

4.2.2 Agenda 2063 has twenty (20) goals aiming to transform the nations of the continent into democratic, peaceful and innovative powerhouses whose objective is to be global players in the next 50 years. Included in Agenda 2063 are the Seven Aspirations which identify priority areas to be implemented at the regional and national level to ensure that collectively, Africa achieves its developmental objectives. The aspirations are as follows:

(a) A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development;

(b) An integrated continent politically united and based on the ideals of Pan-Africanism and the vision of African Renaissance;

(c) An Africa of good governance, democracy, respect for human rights, justice and the rule of law;

(d) A peaceful and secure Africa;

(e) An Africa with a strong cultural identity common heritage, values and ethics;

(f) An Africa whose development is people-driven, relying on the potential offered by the African people, especially its women and youth, and caring for children; and

(g) An Africa as a strong, united, resilient and influential global player and partner.

4.2.3 The Agenda 2063 Flagship Projects/Initiatives are: Integrated High-Speed Train Network; Africa Virtual and E-University; African Commodity Strategy; Annual African Forum; Continental Free Trade Area; African Passport and free movement of people; Grand Inga Dam Project; Pan African E-Network; Silencing the Guns; African Outer Space Strategy; Single Air-Transport Network; and the Continental Financial Institutions.

Specific Measures Taken by the Government:

The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

(a) Integrated the Agenda 2063 into its National Development Plan, which is implemented within the Medium-Term Plan (MTP) Framework;

(b) Hosted a workshop on domestication and localization of the Second Ten Year Implementation Plan, of the AU Agenda 2063 in March 2025;

(c) Hosted a workshop on validation of AU Agenda 2063 resource mobilization strategy in June 2025; and

(d) Prepared and submitted Kenya's First Biennial Country Progress Report in the Second Ten-Year Implementation Plan of Africa Agenda 2063 in November 2025.

5.0 REPORT FORMULATION

5.1 This report has been formulated through a consultative process by an inter-ministerial committee of Focal Point Persons drawn from all Ministries, Departments & Agencies (MDAs) and coordinated by the Office of the Registrar of Treaties, Ministry of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs.

6.0 SALIENT FEATURES OF THE REPORT

6.1 The Report is presented in both the narrative and matrix format which highlight obligations arising from treaties that Kenya is party to and Kenya's membership to international bodies. This comprises of implementation measures undertaken and progress achieved by the Government; challenges facing the implementation and recommendations.

1. **Preface and Executive Summary—**

   The Preface highlights the treaties ratified within the reporting period and high-level engagements that Kenya has participated in and hosted while the Executive Summary outlines the structure of the Report.

2. **Part I**—Introduction and Background, provides an overview on the importance of treaties and Kenya's policy on treaty making and ratification;

3. **Part II**—Membership to International, Regional and Sub Regional Organizations outlines implementation measures of obligations arising from membership to these organizations. Kenya is a Member to Ninety (90) International Organizations. **The List of the Organizations is annexed to this report as Annex I.**

4. **Part III**—Treaties and Conventions, outlines implementation measures of obligations arising from Treaties ratified by Kenya. These Treaties are categorized under the following thematic areas: Diplomacy; Peace and Security; Human Rights; International Trade and Investment; Standardization; Co-operatives; Intellectual Property Rights; Education, Science and Technology; Outer Space; Planning and Statistics; Health; Transport; Law of the Sea and Fisheries; Environment, Forestry and Agriculture; ICT, Radio Regulations and Telecommunications; Ethics and Integrity; Labour, Social Protection and Employment; Sport, Culture and the Arts; Lands, Housing and Urban Development, Delimitation and Demarcation of Boundaries, and Tourism. **The List of the Treaties signed and ratified is annexed to this report as Annex II.**

5. **Part IV**—Outlines implementation measures of Treaties signed but not ratified;

6. **Part V**—A matrix in tabulated form summarizing **Parts III and IV** of the Report; and

7. **Part VI**—six (6) annexes covering Kenya's membership to international organizations, Kenya's subscriptions to International Organizations, Treaties Ratified by Kenya in FY 2025/2026, Treaties Signed and Ratified by Kenya, Events and Conferences hosted by Kenya, and H.E the President's Statement during the 80th Session of the United Nations General Assembly in New York on 24th September, 2025.

7.0 IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES

7.1 The Government has made tremendous strides in fulfilling the country's international obligations under various Treaties and International organizations. However, the implementation process has faced a number of challenges which include—

(a) delays in ratification process of Treaties;

(b) delays in domestication of Treaties through legislation;

(c) budgetary constraints to implement obligations under Treaties that Kenya is party to;

(d) low-level of inter-agency co-operation, co-ordination and collaboration; and

(e) low-level of interest from the Public on Treaties ratified by Kenya.

8.0 STEPS UNDERTAKEN TO ADDRESS THE CHALLENGES IN FULFILMENT OF INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS

8.1 To address some of the challenges associated with treaty ratification and domestication, the Government through the Registry of Treaties maintains a Treaty Database that contains up-to-date, real-time information on Treaties ratified and those set to be ratified by Kenya. The Database is an awareness creation tool for the public.

8.2 During the period under review, the Government organized sensitization fora for key stakeholders in the treaty making and ratification process.

9.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 In order to enhance fulfillment of Kenya’s international obligations as stipulated under the various treaties and conventions that have been signed and ratified, it is recommended that:-

(a) Enhance Inter-Agency collaboration in compliance with the Treaty Making and Ratification Act, Cap. 4D;

(b) Parliament prioritizes ratification of key treaties submitted to the National Assembly;

(c) Parliament increases allocation of funds to implement obligations under Treaties that Kenya is party to;

(d) The relevant departments should enhance public awareness on treaties ratified; and

(e) Relevant agencies review Kenya’s investment treaty regime, with a view to developing legislation to protect national interest under the Investor-State Dispute Settlement Regime.

ANNEXES

ANNEX I—MEMBERSHIP TO INTERNATIONAL, REGIONAL AND SUB-REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

A. UNITED NATIONS (UN) AND UN- AGENCIES

1. United Nations
2. International Court of Justice (ICJ)
3. World Trade Organization (WTO)
4. Inter-Governmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO (UNESCO-IOC)
5. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
6. United Nations Agency for Human Settlement and Urban Development (UN-Habitat)
7. United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
8. International Maritime Organization (IMO)
9. The Maritime Organization for Eastern, Southern and Northern Africa (MOESNA)\
10. United Nations Tourism (UN Tourism)
11. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
12. The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
13. The World Travel and Tourism Council
14. International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)
15. International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
16. The International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA)
17. Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC)
18. South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission (SWIOFC)
19. Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA)
20. The International Seabed Authority
21. Common Fund for Commodities (CFC)
22. World Association of Public Employment Services (WAPES)
23. World Organization for Animal Health (WOAH)
24. Organization of African, Caribbean and Pacific States (OACPS)
25. Forum on China Africa Cooperation (FOCAC)
26. Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD)
27. Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC)
28. International Accreditation Forum (IAF)
29. International Laboratory Accreditation Co-operation (ILAC)
30. International Measurement Confederation (IMEKO)
31. International Organization for Standardization (ISO)
32. International Electro-Technical Commission (IEC)
33. Asia Pacific Metrology Programme (APMP)

34. World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)
35. World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (WHO-FCTC)
36. World Health Organization (WHO)
37. International Seed Testing Association (ISTA)
38. International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
39. International Red Locust Control Organization for Central and Southern Africa (IRLCO-CSA)
40. Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Seed Schemes, Fruits and Vegetables Schemes and Forestry Seed Schemes
41. International Network for Bamboo and Rattan (INBAR)
42. World Meteorological Organization (WMO)
43. African Centre of Meteorological Application for Development (ACMAD)
44. International Labour Organization (ILO)
45. International Telecommunications Union (ITU)
46. Universal Postal Union (UPU)
47. Smart Africa Initiative
48. Commonwealth Telecommunications Organizations (CTO)
49. International Mobile Satellite Organization (IMSO 1976)
50. International Telecommunications Satellite Organization (ITSO 1971)
51. International Centre for Settlement of Investments Disputes Convention (ICSID)
52. Global Alliance for Buildings and Construction
53. World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA)

B. AFRICAN/REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

54. African Union (AU)
55. African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW)
56. The African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA)
57. Tripartite Free Trade Area (COMESA-EAC-SADC)-TFTA
58. The African Energy Commission (AFREC)
59. New Partnership for Africa's Development (AUDA-NEPAD)
60. AFRICAN PEER REVIEW MECHANISM (APRM) – KENYA
61. International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (ICGEB)
62. African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR)
63. Africa Union Mechanism for Police Cooperation (AFRIPOL)
64. Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)DONE
65. COMESA Court of Justice (CCJ)

66. Gaming Regulators Africa Forum (GRAF)
67. Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR)
68. African Accreditation Co-operation (AFRAC)
69. Pan African University Institute of Basic Sciences, Technology and Innovation (PAUSTI)
70. African Electro-Technical Standardization Commission (AFSEC)
71. African Organization for Standardisation (ARSO)
72. Intra-Africa Metrology System (AFRIMETS)
73. Africa Minerals and Geoscience Centre
74. Association of African Maritime Administration (AAMA)
75. Global Tourism Resilience and Crisis Management Centre—Eastern Africa
76. African Telecommunications Union (ATU)
77. Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN)
78. International Association of Science Parks and areas of innovation (IASP)
79. Association of Regulators of Information and Communications in Eastern Africa (ARICEA)
80. Pan African Postal Union (PAPU)
81. African Advanced Level Telecommunications Institute (AFRALTI)
82. African Regional Intellectual Property Organization (ARIPO)
83. The African Regional Labour Administration Centre (ARLAC)

C. SUB-REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

84. East African Community (EAC)
85. East African Court of Justice (EACJ)
86. The East African Communications Organization (EACO)
87. Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD)
88. International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR)
89. Lake Victoria Basin Commission (LVBC)
90. Nile Basin Initiative (NBI)

ANNEX II—KENYA'S ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS (2025–2026)

DATE	PA NO	PAYEE	PAYMENTS
28/7/2025	139384	UNITED NATIONS ORG. STABILIZATION (MONUSCO)	3,447,401.70
28/7/2025	139382	INTERGOVERNMENTAL AUTHORITY ON DEVELOPMENT (IGAD)	553,008,398.45
28/7/2025	139387	UNITED NATIONS ORG. MULTIDIMENSION (MINUSCA)	4,353,285.95
28/7/2025	139386	COMMONWEALTH YOUTH PROGRAMME	4,742,474.60
28/7/2025	139385	COMMONWEALTH YOUTH SECRETARIAT	25,242,516.80
8/9/2025	139451	EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY SECRETARIAT	918,319,462.30
8/9/2025	139400	DESERT LOCUST CONTROL ORG.FOR E.A	50,987,397.05
8/9/2025	139399	INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (ILO)	22,949,917.00
8/9/2025	139454	UNITED NATION ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME	7,870,632.00
8/9/2025	139453	EAST, CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN AFRICA H. COMM.	24,972,597.10
9/9/2025	139397	AFRICAN CENTRE OF METROLOGICAL APPLICATIONS (ACMAD	60,379,159.86
9/9/2025	139398	MARITIME ORG. FOR EASTERN, SOUTHERN (MOESNA)	48,766,567.05
11/9/2025	139452	THE INTER-UNIVERSITY COUNCIL FOR EAST AFRICA	80,409,193.75
11/9/2025	139457	INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE GREAT LAKES	96,569,864.40
24/9/2025	139461	REGIONAL CENTRE FOR MAPPING OF RESOURCES FOR DEV.	17,315,852.40
24/9/2025	139459	COMMONWEALTH FUND FOR TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION	2,216,790.00
24/9/2025	139460	UNITED NATION INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORG.	5,925,508.69
24/9/2025	139462	GLOBAL PRIVACY ASSEMBLY SECRETARIAT	65,590.35
23/9/2025	PV 3468	REGIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE	5,500,000.00
31/10/2025	139465	INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECON.AND DEV. (IBRD)	1,484,985,909.54
12/11/2025	139466	INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL FOR THE LAW OF THE SEA	1,053,835.40
12/11/2025	139479	INTERNATIONAL COTTON ADVISORY COMMITTEE	9,147,742.30
12/11/2025	139480	WORLD SKILL INTERNATIONAL	2,612,532.19

DATE	PA NO	PAYEE	PAYMENTS
13/11/2025	139467	WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION	4,554,796.33
17/11/2025	139405	INTERNATIONAL OMBUDSMAN INSTITUTE	114,255.38
17/11/2025	139406	SAHARA AND SAHEL OBSERVATORY	3,046,810.00
17/11/2025	139407	UNESCO INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR CULTURAL DIVERSITY	166,488.02
17/11/2025	139408	AFRICA ORGANIZATION ENGLISH SPEAKING - AFROSAI-E	1,969,495.50
17/11/2025	139411	UN TOURISM	9,584,502.56
17/11/2025	139412	WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION	15,078,457.55
17/11/2025	139414	GLOBAL ALLIANCE OF HUNAM RIGHTS INSTITUTIONS	826,044.00
17/11/2025	139415	AFRICAN MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE ON METEOROLOGY AMCOMET	1,312,997.00
15/12/2025	139413	LUSAKA AGREEMENT TASK FORCE	22,897,581.78
17/12/2025	139446	NORTHERN CORRIDOR TRANSIT TRANSPORT AUTHORITY	197,086,282.37
17/12/2025	139442	CENTRE FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE NON-ALIGNED	5,235,714.00
17/12/2025	139445	CENTRE FOR AGRICULTURE AND BIOSCIENCES INTERNATIONAL	2,459,362.40
17/12/2025	139447	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)	65,190,219.09
17/12/2025	139448	INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION	2,677,546.75
20/01/2026	140414	THE GLOBAL ENTREPRENUERSHIP RESEARCH ASSOCIATION	1,310,111.00
20/01/2026	140422	INTERNATIONAL CORRECTIONS AND PRISONS ASSOCIATION	629,087.28
20/01/2026	140426	INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION	4,566,168.27
20/01/2026	140418	AFRICAN ASIAN RURAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION	3,929,433.00
20/01/2026	140405	UNITED NATIONS UNITED NATIONS HUMAN SETTLEMENT PROG.	39,290,280.00
20/01/2026	140416	COMMONWEALTH FOUNDATION	4,452,839.10
20/01/2026	140420	AFRICAN MINERALS AND GEOSCIENCE CEBTRE (AMGC)	8,120,348.20
23/01/2026	140431	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NAT	13,852,114.45
23/01/2026	140435	WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION	16,693,814.50

DATE	PA NO	PAYEE	PAYMENTS
23/01/2026	140430	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NAT	11,480,238.87
23/01/2026	140433	COMMON MARKET FOR EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA	324,388,964.35
23/01/2026	140432	UNITED NATIONS	226,887.27
9/2/2026	140457	ASIAN AFRICAN LEGAL CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATION	1,246,962.50
9/2/2026	140452	INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE & NATURAL RESOURCES	424,364.15
9/2/2026	140451	COLLABORATIVE AFRICA BUDGET REFORM INITIATIVE (CABRI)	7,530,862.75
9/2/2026	140477	INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE ORGANIZATION (INTERPOL)	15,277,090.92
9/2/2026	140448	AFRICAN ORGANIZATION OF SUPREME AUDIT INSTITUTIONS (AFROSAI)	524,304.80
9/2/2026	140445	UNESCO	16,331,492.43
9/2/2026	140473	UNITED NATIONS DISENGAGEMENT OBSERVER FORCE (UNDOF)	680,151.60
9/2/2026	140472	UNITED NATIONS SUPPORT OFFICE IN HAITI (UNSOH)	2,612,651.96
9/2/2026	140471	UNITED NATIONS MISSION IN SOUTH SUDAN (UNMISS)	12,177,323.86
9/2/2026	140476	UNITED NATIONS INTERIM ADMINSTRATION MISSION IN KOSOVO (UNMIK)	432,892.14
9/2/2026	140469	UNITED NATIONS INTERIM SECURITY FORCE FOR ABYEI (UNISFA)	3,129,041.83
9/2/2026	140468	UNITED NATIONS INTERIM FORCE IN LEBANON (UNIFIL)	5,290,466.73
9/2/2026	140466	UNITED NATIONS PEACEKEEPING FORCE IN CYPRUS (UNFICYP)	182,751.47
9/2/2026	140465	UNITED NATIONS SUPPORT OFFICE IN SOMALIA (UNSOS)	5,192,243.96
9/2/2026	140464	UN ORG. STABILIZATION MISSION IN DRC (MONUSCO)	4,751,027.25
9/2/2026	140475	UN ORG. MULTIDIMENSIONAL INTEGRATED STABILISATION MISSION CAR (MINUSCA)	7,661,040.67
9/2/2026	140474	UN MISSION FOR THE REFERENDUM IN WESTERN SAHARA (MINURSO)	139,677,688.82
9/2/2026	140460	UNITED NATIONS UNIES	701,760.61
12/2/2026	140482	AFRICAN ASSOCIATION FOR PUBLIC ADMIN. & MANAGEMENT	3,929,253.00

DATE	PA NO	PAYEE	PAYMENTS
12/2/2026	140486	AFRICAN CORRECTIONAL SERVICES ASSOCIATION	1,310,051.00
12/2/2026	140485	WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION	20,910,017.24
12/2/2026	140481	INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION	6,556,472.15
12/2/2026	140480	ESAMI	2,619,652.00
12/2/2026	140484	INTER. RED LOCUST CONTROL ORG. FOR CENTRAL & SOUTHERN AFRICA	40,690,481.21
12/2/2026	139481	INTERNATIONAL COLLECTION AND PRISONS ASS. (REPAID BY CBK ON 12/2/26	890,557.92
23/3/2026	140959	UN AFRICAN INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC DEV. AND PLANNING	4,208,197.20
23/3/2026	140960	INTERNATIONAL DESERT LOCUST ORGANIZATION	471,191.72
23/3/2026	140956	AFRICAN COMMISSION ON NUCLEAR ENERGY	8,038,036.10
23/3/2026	140969	INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT	23,275,433.20
23/3/2026	140493	UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION	8,679,475.92
23/3/2026	140973	INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY (IAEA)	63,864,155.75
23/3/2026	140965	PARTNERS IN POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT	2,630,292.00
23/3/2026	140963	ORGANIZATION OF THE AFRICAN, CARIBBEAN AND PACIFIC STATES	33,917,176.12
24/3/2026	140971	UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND	1,316,434.00
24/3/2026	140491	AFRICAN MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE ON THE ENVIRONMENT (AMICEN)	7,896,354.00
24/3/2026	140492	ASIAN AFRICAN LEGAL CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATION	1,238,922.54
24/3/2026	140496	INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION	1,846,270.21
24/3/2026	140967	UNESCO (WORLD HERITAGE FOR PROTECTION OF THE WRD CULTURAL & NATURAL HERITAGE)	167,316.77
24/3/2026	140972	INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY (IAEA)	7,175,852.76
25/3/2026	140964	INSTITUTE FOR CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT - IMF	13,162,710.00
27/4/2026	141019	GROUP OF 77 EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT	2,626,380.00
27/4/2026	141021	INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE GREAT LAKES (ICGLR)	96,656,961.58

DATE	PA NO	PAYEE	PAYMENTS
27/4/2026	141023	PREPARATORY COMMISSION FOR THE COMPREHENSIVE NUCLEAR TEST BAN TREATY ORG. (CTBTO)	3,434,181.96
27/4/2026	141022	PREPARATORY COMMISSION FOR THE COMPREHENSIVE NUCLEAR TEST BAN TREATY ORG. (CTBTO)	3,985,823.96
27/4/2026	141024	INDIAN OCEAN RIM ASSOCIATION (IORA)	4,647,427.02
27/4/2026	141025	INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MEDIATION	7,878,240.00
27/4/2026	141026	INTERNATINAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION	1,121,609.32
27/4/2026	141029	INTERNATIONAL ORG. OF SUPREME AUDIT INSTITUTIONS (INTOSAI)	265,104.32
27/4/2026	141017	UNITED NATIONS OFFICE OF COUNTER TERRORISN	67,289,906.25
27/4/2026	141028	PERMANENT COURT OF ARBITRATION (PCA)	1,925,698.54
4/5/2026	141020	INTERNATIONAL COCONUT COMMUNITY	2,696,661.29
11/5/2026	141062	UNITED NATIONS OFFICE OF COUNTER TERRORISN	6,504,517.35
11/5/2026	141061	UNESCO - INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR CULTURAL DIVERSITY	167,059.24
11/5/2026	141060	EAST CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN AFRICA HEALTH COMMUNITY (ECSA -HC)	764,250.88
11/5/2026	141064	ASARECA	39,419,040.00
11/5/2026	141063	INTERNATIONAL COFFE ORGANIZATION	2,367,861.55
11/6/2026	141072	NETWORK OF AFRICA DATA PROTECTION	66,154.60
11/6/2026	141081	INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL ON ARCHIVES	163,867.40
11/6/2026	141077	AFRICAN ORGANIZATION OF ENGLISH SPEAKING (AFROSAI-E)	881,024.63
11/6/2026	141073	INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF LEGAL METROLOGY	2,217,294.64
11/6/2026	141080	COMMONWEALTH OF LEARNING	5,913,864.00
11/6/2026	141074	AFRICAN ASSOCIATION OF ACCOUNTANTS GENERAL	3,285,680.00
11/6/2026	141075	COMMONWEALTH FUND FOR TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION	26,059,875.00
11/6/2026	141078	AFRICAN INSTITUTE FOR CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT	85,416,430.00
11/6/2026	141208	EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY	131,409,650.00
11/6/2026	141209	AFRICAN UNION	983,514,179.89
26/6/2026	141217	INTER AFRICAN COFFEE ORGANIZATION	9,312,992.60

DATE	PA NO	PAYEE	PAYMENTS
		(IACO)	
26/6/2026	141218	UN AFRICAN INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC DEV. AND PLANNING	4,197,509.20
26/6/2026	141219	MEFMI	58,789,584.19
26/6/2026	141221	UNEP AGREEMENT ON THE CONSERVATION OF AFRICAN EURASIAN MIGRATORY WATER BIRDS	300,854.60
26/6/2026	141220	MEFMI	2,939,906.32
26/6/2026	141222	INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE & NATURAL RESOURCES	2,704,395.40
30/6/2026	141228	EAST AFRICAN POLICE CHIEFS' COOPERATION ORGANIZATION (EAPCCO)	2,624,464.53
30/6/2026	141235	WORLD ORGANIZATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH	4,800,000.00
30/6/2026	141230	UNEP - GENERAL TRUST FUND FOR THE STOCKKOLM CONVENTION	610,115.61
30/6/2026	141229	UNESCO - INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR DIVERSITY	166,770.14
30/6/2026	141236	WORLD ORGANIZATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH	5,957,459.21
30/6/2026	141232	UNEP - GENERAL TRUST FUND FOR THE ROTTERDAM CONVENTION	389,894.80
30/6/2026	141231	UNEP - GENERAL TRUST FUND FOR THE BASEL CONVENTION	587,489.25
30/6/2026	141227	AFRICAN CAPACITY BUILDING FOUNDATION (ACBF)	44,594,204.00
30/6/2026	PV 19817	ASS. OF AFRICAN PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSIONS	518,600.00
		GRAND TOTAL PAYMENTS	**6,289,774,872.43**

ANNEX III—TREATIES RATIFIED BY KENYA 2025–2026

During the reporting period, Kenya ratified seven (7) treaties namely:

1. East African Community (EAC) Customs Union - Ratification of Article 24 (2) (a);
2. Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement between the Republic of Kenya and the United Arab Emirates (CEPA);
3. The Agreement Establishing the Shelter Afrique Development Bank;
4. The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development;
5. The Treaty Establishing Inter-Government Authority on Development;
6. The Agreement establishing the African Finance Corporation (AFC); and
7. World Trade Organization Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies.

ANNEX IV—TREATIES SIGNED AND RATIFIED BY KENYA

DIPLOMACY, PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES

1. The 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations
2. Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations concerning Acquisition of Nationality
3. The 1963 Vienna Convention on Consular Relations
4. 1963 Vienna Convention on Consular Relations and the Optional Protocol Concerning the Acquisition of Nationality
5. Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes
6. The 1946 Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations
7. The 1948 Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the UN Specialized Agencies
8. Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)
9. General Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Organization of African Unity (OAU)
10. EAC Protocol on Foreign Policy Co-ordination
11. EAC Protocol on Privileges and Immunities

PEACE AND SECURITY

12. Geneva Convention I for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field; Geneva Convention II for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea; Geneva Convention III relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War; Geneva Convention IV relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War; Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts; Additional Protocol II to the Geneva Conventions relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts; Additional Protocol III to the Geneva Conventions relating to the Adoption of an Additional Distinctive Emblem.
13. Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (CWC), 1997
14. The Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction (BTWC)
15. Protocol for the Prohibition of the use of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or other Gases and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare
16. Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT)
17. Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT)
18. The African Nuclear Weapon Free Zone Treaty (Treaty of Pelindaba)
19. The Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation (HCoC)
20. Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction
21. Protocol Relating to the Establishment of the Peace and Security Council of the African Union

22. East African Community Protocol on Cooperation in Defence Affairs
23. East African Community Protocol on Peace and Security
24. Protocol on Combating Drug Trafficking in the East African Region
25. Mutual Defence Pact between Kenya, Uganda and Rwanda
26. Optional Protocol to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child on Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict
27. UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (also known as Palermo Convention). The Convention has three Protocols namely: Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, supplementing the UNTOC; Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air; and Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts, Components and Ammunition (also known as the Palermo Protocols)
28. International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings
29. International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism
30. International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism
31. International Convention against Taking of Hostages
32. OAU Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism
33. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents
34. Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel
35. Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (CPPNM) and the Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material
36. The Nairobi Protocol for the Prevention, Control and Reduction of the Proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Great Lakes Region and Horn of Africa
37. Protocol on the Establishment of a Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism for IGAD Member States (CEWARN)
38. Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water

HUMAN RIGHTS AND SOCIAL PROTECTION

39. Universal Periodic Review (UPR)
40. Universal Declaration on Human Rights (UDHR)
41. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
42. The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)
43. The Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT)
44. The International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD)
45. The United Nations Protocol to Suppress and Punish Trafficking Persons, Especially Women and Children
46. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC)

47. African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACRWC)
48. United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
49. The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)
50. The African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR)
51. Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (Maputo Protocol)
52. Great Lakes Protocol on the Prevention and Suppression of Sexual Violence against Women and Children Gender
53. The Great Lakes Protocol on the Protection and Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)
54. The African Youth Charter
55. Convention on the Status of Refugees
56. The Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC)
57. Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity
58. Great Lakes Protocol on Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity and all forms of Discrimination
59. UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners—Mandela Rules correctional services United Nations Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (1985) (The Beijing Rules), the United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles deprived of their Liberty (1990) and the United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency
60. United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-Custodial Measures (The Tokyo Rules)
61. Body of Principles for the Protection of Persons under any Form of Detention or Imprisonment
62. The Hague Convention on the Protection of Children and Cooperation in Respect of Inter-Country Adoption
63. Madrid International Plan of Ageing, 2002
64. Protocol on African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights for Older Persons.
65. Protocol on African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights on Persons with Disabilities

INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND INVESTMENT

66. Protocol Amending the Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization
67. The WTO Fisheries Subsidies Agreement (FSA)
68. General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994 (GATT 1994)
69. General Agreement on Trade and Services (GATS)
70. The WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)
71. World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (WTO/TBT) Agreement

72. World Trade Organization Agreement on Trade Related Investment Measures (TRIMS)
73. World Trade Organization Agreement on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS)
74. Protocol Amending the TRIPS Agreement
75. The World Trade Organization Dispute Settlement System
76. World Trade Organization (WTO) Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS Agreement)
77. EAC Agreement for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income
78. East African Community Protocol on Sanitary and Phyto-sanitary Measures
79. East African Community (EAC)/European Union (EU) Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs)
80. Protocol on the Establishment of the East African Community Common Market
81. Protocol on the Establishment of the East African Community Customs Union
82. Protocol on the Establishment of the East African Community Monetary Union
83. Marking of Weights (Packages Transported by Vessels Convention), No. 27 of 1929

STANDARDIZATION

84. The Metre Convention
85. East Africa Community Protocol on Standardization, Quality Assurance Metrology and Testing (EAC SQMT)

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

86. Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property
87. Berne Convention for the Protection of Artistic and Literary Works
88. Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks (Madrid, 1891)
89. Patent Co-operation Treaty (PCT)
90. Brussels Convention Relating to the Distribution of Programme-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satellite
91. Marrakesh Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons who are Blind, Visually Impaired, or Otherwise Print Disabled
92. Beijing Treaty on Audio-Visual Performances
93. Nairobi Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol
94. Geneva Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of their Phonograms, 1971

EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

95. Dakar Framework for Action, Education for All (EFA) Agreement
96. The Djibouti Declaration on Regional Conference on Refugee Education in IGAD Member States
97. Protocol on the Establishment of the Inter-University Council for East Africa (IUCEA)
98. Protocol on the Establishment of the East African Kiswahili Commission
99. Protocol on the Establishment of the East African Science and Technology Commission
100. The Africa Regional Cooperative Agreement for Research Development and Training Related to Nuclear Science and Technology (AFRA)
101. The African Continental TVET Strategy (2025–2034)
102. Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Strategic and Cultural Materials (1950)
103. Inter-African Convention Establishing an African Technical Co-operation Programme

OUTER SPACE

104. Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies
105. Convention on International Liability for Damage caused by Space Objects (Liability Convention)
106. Agreement on the African Resource and Environment Management Satellite Constellation Initiative (ARMC)

ELECTIONS, DEMOCRACY AND GOVERNANCE

107. The African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance (ACDEG)

HEALTH

108. WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (WHO FCTC)
109. Protocol to Eliminate Illicit Trade in Tobacco Products (ITP)
110. The Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961
111. The Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971
112. United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances
113. Protocol for the Establishment of the East African Health Research Commission (EAHRC)

TRANSPORT

Air Transport

114. Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules of International Carriage by Air (1999 Montreal Convention)
115. Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection (1991 Montreal)
116. Convention on International Interests in Mobile Equipment (Cape Town Convention) and the Protocol to the Convention on International Interests in Mobile Equipment on Matters Specific to Aircraft Equipment
117. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation (1971 Montreal Convention)
118. Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation (1988 Montreal)
119. Convention on Damage Caused by Foreign Aircraft to Third Parties on the Surface (1952 Rome Convention)
120. Protocol to Amend the Rome Convention of 1952 on Damage Caused by Foreign Aircraft to Third Parties on the Surface (1978 Montreal)
121. Protocol on the Establishment of the East African Community Civil Aviation Safety and Security Oversight Agency (CASSOA)
122. Search and Rescue Agreement Co-operation in Air Accident Investigations
123. EAC Multilateral Agreement on Aircraft Accident and Incident Investigations
124. Convention on the International Recognition of Rights in Aircraft (1948 Geneva Convention)
125. Convention for Unification of Certain Rules Relating to International Carriage by Air (1929 Warsaw)
126. Protocol to amend the Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules relating to International Carriage by Air (1955 Hague Protocol)
127. Convention on Offences and Certain other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft (1963 Tokyo)
128. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (1970 Hague)
129. International Civil Aviation Organization (1944 Chicago Convention)
130. Protocols Relating to Articles 50(A) and 56 of the Chicago Convention on International Civil Aviation
131. Protocol to Amend the Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft (Montreal Protocol 2014)

Road Transport

132. Geneva Convention on Road Traffic Accident
133. Vienna Convention on Road Traffic, 1968
134. The Northern Corridor Transit and Transport Agreement, 2007
135. Northern Corridor Integration Projects (NCIP)

136. Vienna Convention on Road Traffic, 1968
137. The Northern Corridor Transit and Transport Agreement, 2007
138. 1993 COMESA Protocol for the Establishment of Third-Party Motor Vehicle Insurance Scheme Road Transport Market Liberalisation
139. Tripartite Agreement on Road Transport between the Government of the Republic of Kenya, the Government of the Republic of Uganda and the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania
140. Regional Customs Transit Guarantee (RCTG) Agreement

Rail Transport

141. Protocol for the Development and Operation of the Standard Gauge Railway (SGR)

LAW OF THE SEA

142. United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)

Maritime Transport

143. Maritime Labour Convention (MLC), 2006 as amended
144. International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, as amended (SOLAS 1974)
145. Protocol of 1978 Relating to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea 1974 as amended (SOLAS PROT, 78)
146. Protocol of 1988 Relating to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974 as amended (SOLAS PROT., 1988)
147. International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 relating thereto and by the Protocol of 1997 as amended (MARPOL/MARPOL PROT., 1997)
148. International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watch-Keeping for Seafarers, 1978, as Amended (STCW 1978)
149. International Convention on Load Lines, 1966 (LL 1966) as Amended by the 1988 Protocol to the Load Lines Convention (1988 Protocol)
150. International Convention on Tonnage Measurement of Ships, 1969 as Amended (TONNAGE 1969)
151. Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972, as Amended (COLREG 1972)
152. International Convention for Safe Containers as Amended (CSC), 1972
153. International Convention on Maritime Search and Rescue (SAR) 1979 as amended
154. Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic, 1965, as Amended (FAL 1965)
155. Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter, 1972, as Amended by the London Protocol (London Convention 1972)
156. Protocol of 1992 to Amend the International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage, 1969 (CLC Prot. 1992)

157. Protocol of 1992 to Amend the International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage, 1971 (FUND PROT., 1992)
158. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (SUA, 1988) as amended by the Protocol for the Suppression of unlawful acts against the safety of fixed platforms located on the continental shelf, 1988 (SUA PROT. 1988)
159. International Convention on Salvage, 1989 (Salvage 1989)
160. International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Co-operation, 1990 (OPRC 1990)
161. International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments (BWM 2004)
162. International Convention on Civil Liability for Bunker Oil Pollution Damage, 2001 (Bunkers 2001)
163. Protocol of 1996 to Amend the Convention on Limitation of Liability for Maritime Claims, 1976 (LLMC PROT, 1996)
164. International Convention on the Control of Harmful Anti-Fouling Systems on Ships, 2001 (AFS 2001)
165. African Maritime Transport Charter, 2010 (Rev. 2014)
166. Dock Work Convention, No. 137 of 1973
167. Seafarers' Identity Documents Convention (Revised), 2003, as Amended (No. 185)
168. Nairobi International Convention on Removal of Wrecks, 2007 (NAIROBI WRC 2007)
169. Convention C188 on Work in Fishing Convention 2007
170. Cape Town Agreement of 2012 on Safety of Fishing Vessels
171. International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Fishing Vessel Personnel, 1995 (STCW-F)

THE BLUE ECONOMY AND FISHERIES

172. United Nations Fish Stock Agreement relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks (UNFSA)
173. Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (IUU)
174. International Convention for Regulation of Whaling, 1946
175. FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (FAO-CCRF)
176. United Nations 1993 FAO Fishing Vessel Compliance Agreement
177. United Nations 2009 FAO Port State Measures Agreement
178. The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa Fisheries Strategy (COMESAFS)
179. The Convention for the Establishment of the Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization (LVFO)

ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE AND FORESTRY

180. Minamata Convention on Mercury
181. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
182. United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)
183. United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
184. The Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity
185. The Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety
186. Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer
187. Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer
188. The Basel Convention on the Control of Trans-boundary Movement of Hazardous Waste and their Disposal
189. Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPS)
190. Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade
191. Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)
192. Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Bonn Convention) (CMS)
193. African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA)
194. Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitats (RAMSAR Convention)
195. Convention on the Law of the Non-Navigational Uses of International Watercourses (1997 UN Watercourses Convention)
196. Convention for the Protection, Management and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Western Indian Ocean (Nairobi Convention) and its Protocols
197. Lusaka Agreement on Cooperative Enforcement Operations Directed at Illegal Trade in Wild Fauna and Flora
198. Revised African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (The Algiers Convention)
199. East Africa Community Protocol on Environment and Natural Resources Management
200. East African Community Protocol on Cooperation in Meteorological Services
201. East Africa Community Protocol for the Sustainable Development of Lake Victoria Basin

AGRICULTURE

202. International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA)
203. International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV Convention)
204. International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)
205. International Grains Agreement, 1995
206. International Sugar Agreement (ISA), 1969

207. International Coffee Agreement (ICA)
208. Convention on the African Migratory Locust

LIVESTOCK

209. World Trade Organization (WTO) SPS Agreement
210. World Organization for Animal Health (WOAH) Standards
211. International Health Regulations (IHR 2005)
212. Paris Agreement (2016)
213. Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) & Nagoya Protocol
214. Ramsar Convention & the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)
215. European Convention for the Protection of Animals Kept for Farming Purposes (1976/1992)
216. European Convention for the Protection of Animals for Slaughter (1979)

ICT, BROADCASTING AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND RADIO REGULATIONS

217. East African Community Protocol on Information, Communications and Technology
218. Dubai Convention on International Telecommunication Regulations, 2012

ETHICS, INTEGRITY AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

219. United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC)
220. African Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption
221. African Charter on Values and Principles of Public Service and Administration

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

Fundamental Conventions

222. Forced Labour Convention, No. 29 of 1930
223. Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining Convention, No. 98 of 1949
224. Equal Remuneration Convention, No. 100 of 1951
225. Abolition of Forced Labour Convention No. 105 of 1957
226. Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention No. 111 of 1958
227. Minimum Age Convention, No. 138 of 1973
228. Convention Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, No. 182 of 1999

Governance Conventions

229. Labour Inspection (Industry) Convention, No. 81 of 1947
230. Labour Inspection (Agriculture) Convention, No. 129 of 1969
231. Tripartite Consultation (International Labour Standards) Convention, No. 144 of 1976

Technical Conventions

232. Unemployment Convention, No. 2 of 1919
233. Right of Association (Agriculture) Convention, No. 11 of 1921
234. Weekly Rest (Industry) Convention, 1921
235. Protection Against Accidents (Dockers) Convention (Revised), No. 32 of 1932
236. Labour Clauses (Public Contracts) Convention, No. 94 of 1949
237. Migration for Employment Convention No. 97 of 1949
238. Minimum Wage Fixing Machinery (Agriculture) Convention, No. 99 of 1951
239. Dock Work Convention, No. 137 of 1973
240. Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, No. 143 of 1975
241. Workmen's Compensation (Accidents) Convention, No. 19 of 1925
242. Minimum Wage-Fixing Machinery Convention, No. 26 of 1928
243. Convention Concerning Statistics of Wages and Hours of Work, No. 63 of 1938
244. Employment Service Convention, No. 88 of 1948
245. Night Work (Women) Convention (Revised), No. 89 of 1948
246. Equality of Treatment (Social Security) Convention, No. 118 of 1962
247. Minimum Wage Fixing Convention, No. 131 of 1970
248. Holidays with Pay Convention (Rev.) No. 132 of 1970
249. Workers' Representatives Convention, No. 135 of 1971
250. Paid Educational Leave Convention, No. 140 of 1974
251. Rural Workers Organizations' Convention, No. 141 of 1975
252. Human Resources Development Convention, No. 142 of 1975
253. Nursing Personnel Convention, No. 149 of 1977
254. Public Officers' Pension (Kenya) Agreement 1977 {Treaty Series No. 111 (1977)}

SPORTS, ARTS AND CULTURE

255. United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Convention on the Fight against Doping in Sport
256. The 2003 UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH)
257. The UNESCO 2005 Convention on the Protection and Promotion of Diversity of Cultural Expressions
258. The Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage—The World Heritage Convention (WHC)

DELIMITATION AND DEMARCATION OF INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARIES

259. Declaration on the African Union Border Programme (AUBP)
260. Maritime Zones
261. Addis Ababa Declaration on Geospatial Information Management
262. African Union Strategy for Enhancing Border Management in Africa, 2012

ANNEX V—EVENTS AND CONFERENCES HOSTED BY KENYA (2025–2026)

S/No.	Name of Conference/Meeting	Dates	Convening Organization	Level of Participation	Key MDAs Involved
1.	20th Session of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment	14th–18th July, 2025	Ministry of Environment	Ministers/Senior Officials	Environment; Foreign Affairs
2.	Eastern Africa Standby Force (EASF) First High-Level Dialogue on Women, Peace and Security	30th July to 1st August, 2025	MFDA	Ministers/Security Officials	Foreign Affairs; EASF
3.	African Nations Championship (CHAN)	2nd–30th August, 2025	Sports Ministry	Government & Sports Delegations	Sports; Interior
4.	Africa Union (AU) Governance, Peace and Security Review	30th August to 5th September, 2025	MFDA	Senior Officials	Foreign Affairs
5.	Launch of Kenya International Maritime Organization Council (IMO) Candidature	13th September, 2025	MFDA	Ministers/Stakeholders	Foreign Affairs; Blue Economy
6.	World Geothermal Congress Preparedness Review	29th September, 2025	Energy SD	Experts/Officials	Energy
7.	African Ministerial Cooperative Conference (AMCCO)	6th–9th October, 2025	Cooperatives Ministry	Ministers/Officials	Cooperatives
8.	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) Summit 2025	6th–10th October, 2025	MITI/COMESA	Heads of State/Ministers	Trade; Foreign Affairs
9.	Kenya Nuclear Regulatory Authority (KNRA) Workshop	Postponed	KNRA	Experts	KNRA
10.	International Association of Refugee and Migration (IARM) AGM and World Conference	17th–21st November, 2025	Judiciary	Judges/Experts	Judiciary
11.	Safe Schools Declaration Conference	24th–26th November, 2025	Education Ministry	Ministers/Experts	Education
12.	Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association (WIOMSA) Symposium	November, 2025	Blue Economy Ministry	Scientists/Officials	Blue Economy

S/No.	Name of Conference/Meeting	Dates	Convening Organization	Level of Participation	Key MDAs Involved
13.	East African Magistrates and Judges Association (EAMJA) Conference	30th November to 6th December, 2025	Judiciary	Judges/Magistrates	Judiciary
14.	Association for Public Administration and Management (AAPAM) Round Table	5th December, 2025	Public Service Ministry	Senior Officials	Public Service
15.	Jamhuri Day Thematic Week	8th–11th December, 2025	Tourism Ministry	Government Officials	Tourism
16.	United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA)-7	8th–12th December, 2025	MFDA & Environment	Ministers/IOs	Environment; Foreign Affairs
17.	Kenya Public Health Conference	2026	Public Health SD	Health Experts	Health
19.	HSBC Sevens Series Division 2	14th–15th February, 2026	Sports SD	Sports Delegations	Sports
20.	Tourism Resilience Conference	16th–18th Feb 2026	Tourism SD	Ministers/Experts	Tourism
21.	Jobs for Youth in Africa CoP	3rd–5th Mar 2026	Youth Affairs SD	Officials/Partners	Youth Affairs
22.	EAC Infrastructure Retreat	March, 2026	EAC Affairs Ministry	Regional Leaders	EAC Affairs
23.	EAC Heads of State Summit	March, 2026	EAC Affairs Ministry	Heads of State	EAC Affairs
26.	Kenya International Investment Conference (KIICO) 2026	25th–27th March, 2026	MITI	Investors/Ministers	Trade; Investment
27.	19th Ambassadors Conference	28th–29th March, 2026	Foreign Affairs	Ambassadors	Foreign Affairs
28.	Africa Urban Forum	9th–10th April, 2026	AUC	Ministers/Experts	Housing; Foreign Affairs
29.	Africa We Build Summit	23rd–24th April, 2026	Africa Finance Corporation	Investors	Infrastructure
30.	Connected Africa Summit	27th–30thApril, 2026	ICT SD	Ministers/ICT Experts	ICT
32.	Diplomatic Conference Breakfast	30th April, 2026	Foreign Affairs	Diplomatic Corps	Foreign Affairs
33.	Asia Africa Rural Development Organization (AARDO) Conference	11th–15th May, 2026	Agriculture SD	Ministers/Experts	Agriculture
34.	Africa/Forward Summit	11th–12th May, 2026	MFDA	Leaders/Investors	Foreign Affairs

S/No.	Name of Conference/Meeting	Dates	Convening Organization	Level of Participation	Key MDAs Involved
35.	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa – East African Community – Southern African Development Community Tripartite Free Trade Area Summit	28th May, 2026	MITI	Ministers/Officials	Trade
37.	Global Data Festival	2nd–5th June, 2026	MFDA/GPSDD	Data Experts	Foreign Affairs
38.	International Agency for the Prevention of Blindness (IAPB) Conference	4th–6th June, 2026	Medical Services SD	Health Experts	Health
39.	11th Our Oceans Conference	16th–18th June, 2026	Blue Economy Ministry	Ministers/IOs	Blue Economy; Foreign Affairs

ANNEX VI—NATIONAL STATEMENT BY HIS EXCELLENCY WILLIAM S. RUTO PHD., C.G.H PRESIDENT AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE KENYA DEFENCE FORCES ADDRESSING THE 80TH SESSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON 24TH SEPTEMBER, 2025 IN NEW YORK, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

I congratulate you, Ms Annalena Baerbock, on your election to preside over the 80th Session of the UN General Assembly. Madam President, you can count on Kenya's full support throughout your tenure as you steer the Assembly into the future.

Ladies and gentlemen, 80 years ago, in the aftermath of unprecedented global destruction and devastating war, the international community came together in hope. They created this Organization - the United Nations - as a shield against the horrors of war, as a platform for dialogue, and as a bridge to a better, fairer, more secure global community.

What is often forgotten, or not mentioned today, is that the United Nations grew out of the failure of the League of Nations, which existed between 1919 and 1945.

The League of Nations did not collapse for lack of good intentions or noble objectives. Formed at the end of the First World War, and as part of the Treaty of Versailles, it was humanity's first attempt to build a permanent international organization to stop aggression, end war, and bring nations together. Its ambitions were to achieve collective global security, disarmament, peaceful dispute resolution, and cooperation on humanitarian and social issues.

Despite these ideals, the League of Nations faltered. The United States never joined; other great powers came and went, and without enforcement authority, its condemnations carried little weight.

When Japan invaded Manchuria, when Italy marched into Ethiopia, and when Hitler openly defied its rules, the League stood by, helpless and powerless. By the late 1930s, its credibility had collapsed, and with the outbreak of World War II, it was rendered irrelevant.

Madam President, this history is both a lesson and a warning. Institutions rarely fail because they lack vision or ideals; more often, they drift into irrelevance when they do not adapt, when they hesitate to act, and when they lose legitimacy. To remain relevant, institutions must be re-imagined, reformed, renewed, and aligned with emerging realities.

Eight decades ago, the founders of the UN sought to correct the failures of the League by creating a stronger, more inclusive Organization, anchored in the principle of "We the peoples of the United Nations, determined to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war".

Today, as we gather for the UN @ 80, the question is unavoidable: Is the United Nations relevant to the demands of our time? Can it continue to serve humanity in the face of current realities? Or has it become a relief of a bygone era?

Madam President, Excellencies, we meet against a grim global backdrop. Conflict rages in Eastern Europe, the Middle East, the Sahel, the Horn of Africa, and beyond. Climate disasters grow fiercer by the year. Inequality deepens, pandemics loom, and technological disruption outpaces governance.

Instead of trust, mistrust is spreading. Instead of solidarity, fragmentation is taking root. In place of hope, anxiety fills our global community. We are living, to borrow from the words of the founders of this institution, not in "larger freedom," but in growing uncertainty.

At this moment of turbulence, when we most need a strong United Nations, the organization faces its deepest crisis in credibility and capacity. Funding cuts have paralysed its operations.

Bureaucracy has slowed its response. The Security Council remains frozen in the post-war structures of 1945, unable to act inclusively, with fairness and with speed.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I can, however, state with absolute conviction that the United Nations has been one of humanity's greatest achievements. For eight decades, it has held back the spectre of global war, calmed conflicts from Cambodia to Liberia, and stood guard in some of the world's most dangerous places through the courage of its peacekeepers. Few institutions in human history can claim such a legacy.

The UN has stood at the frontlines of humanitarian crises: From famine relief in the Horn of Africa to emergency shelter for millions of Syrian and Ukrainian refugees. It was at the forefront in the eradication of smallpox, coordinated global responses to HIV/AIDS, Ebola, and COVID-19, and continues to champion universal vaccination.

Its agencies have advanced women's rights, protected children, safeguarded refugees, and set global norms on everything from disarmament to climate action. The UN's Sustainable Development Goals remain a shared blueprint for human progress. These are achievements no nation could have accomplished alone, however rich or great.

And yet, every institution, no matter how noble its origins or impactful its legacy, must adapt to changing times or slide into irrelevance. Today, the United Nations stands at a crossroads of renewal or decay.

Put differently, after 80 years, the rhymes of time are calling on us to reimagine the original promise that inspired the founding of the United Nations: the quest for global peace, development, and human rights. But this call must now be answered in a global context that is profoundly different from the post-war era in which the UN was conceived.

We would be denying the cold, hard truth if we said that the United Nations is delivering as it should. On peace and security, its voice is too often drowned out by the rivalries of great powers, while some nations simply ignore its resolutions and do as they please. Too often, the UN's Blue Helmet, once a symbol of moral authority, no longer commands the same respect. From the conflicts in Gaza and Ukraine to the crises in Sudan, DR Congo, Somalia, and the Sahel, we see actors proceed undeterred by the UN's calls.

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, Kenya speaks from the experience of a nation deeply invested in multilateralism. For decades, we have placed our troops and police in harm's way for peacekeeping missions across Africa and beyond—from Somalia to the Democratic Republic of Congo; from South Sudan to most recently, Haiti.

Over the past 15 months, we are proud to have led the Multinational Security Support (MSS) mission in Haiti, not because it has been easy, but because solidarity is the essence of the United Nations.

Madam President, the mandate of the MSS mission is coming to an end in a few days. As the lead nation, allow me to briefly share our experiences—the successes and the challenges— as both a cautionary tale and a living lesson about the strengths and weaknesses of the current global governance architecture.

For far too long, the people of Haiti called out to the world. Too often, their pleas were met with silence, hesitation, or half-measures. Haiti became a tragic reminder of what happens when the international community looks away, prevaricates, or offers half-hearted support.

When Kenya responded to the request of the Haitian authorities, it was in the belief that we were joining a genuinely multinational effort. We welcomed and fully embraced Resolution

2699, by which the United Nations Security Council authorised the MSS with Kenya as the lead nation.

Drawing on our decades of peace support operations, we stepped forward, offered to lead, and deployed our officers to confront the rampant menace of gang violence in Port-au-Prince and its environs.

Madam President, Ladies and gentlemen, the mission has operated in a volatile environment under enormous constraints. It has been underfunded, under-equipped, and operated below 40% of its authorised personnel strength.

Our police officers have valiantly shouldered responsibilities without the full logistical support that should accompany any mission sanctioned by the United Nations.

Despite these challenges, and against all odds, the MSS has delivered results many thought were impossible. The Presidential Palace, once under siege from gangs, is today restored as the seat of government. The police headquarters and the police training academy, once overrun by gangs, are now secure, with the academy resuming the training of new officers, over 700 of whom graduated a few months ago.

Schools that had been shuttered by violence have reopened, with children back in class, learning and progressing. Roads once manned or blocked by gangs have free-flowing traffic. Cases of kidnapping and extortion have reduced sharply. The airport and seaport, once surrounded by gangs, are now abuzz with normal operations.

Which begs the question: If so much could be achieved with limited resources and stretched personnel, within just 15 months, what more could have been accomplished if the United Nations fraternity had truly acted together in solidarity with the people of Haiti?

From this podium, I wish to assure all partners and actors that, with the right personnel, adequate resources, appropriate equipment, and necessary logistics, Haiti's security can be restored. Gangs can be neutralised, and the safety of streets, schools, hospitals, and homes secured. The continued harassment, abductions, and criminal acts undermining the lives of Haitians are unacceptable and unjustifiable, and must be stopped.

Madam President, as the UN Security Council deliberates on the next steps, we must not lose sight of the fact that the situation in Haiti demands sustained, coordinated, and undivided international attention. A careful and orderly transition from the MSS is essential to consolidating the hard-won gains so far achieved. I urge the Security Council and all partners to remain steadfast in ensuring that Haiti moves forward on a path of peace, stability, and renewal.

Ladies and Gentlemen, on human rights, our principle is clear and unwavering: the protection of civilians and respect for humanitarian law cannot be applied selectively. We cannot condemn suffering in one place and turn a blind eye in another. Kenya is gravely concerned by the humanitarian catastrophe in Gaza, and by the immense suffering of civilians caught in the devastation of disproportionate military operations.

At the same time, we call for the unconditional release of Israeli hostages. In line with the African Union and United Nations resolutions, we also call for a permanent ceasefire, for strict adherence to international humanitarian law, and for the launch of a credible political process. Only through such a process can the vision of a two-state solution be realised — where Israel and Palestine live side by side, in peace and in security.

Kenya is equally deeply troubled by the worsening humanitarian situation in Sudan, where innocent citizens are caught in the crossfire of a needless war. We fully endorse the Quad—

comprising Egypt, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, and the United States—in affirming that there can be no military solution and that only political dialogue offers a viable path forward. We join the Quad in urging all parties, including SAF, RSF, and external actors, to respect Sudan's sovereignty, unity, and territorial integrity, and firmly reject any attempts to divide the country, reaffirming our unwavering support for a unified Sudan for the benefit of its people.

Excellencies, distinguished delegates, those who look to the future with a clear vision know that climate change is not only the single greatest threat of our age, but also one of the greatest transformational opportunities of our time.

The Global Stocktake has made it plain that the world is off track. Current Nationally Determined Contributions are steering us towards temperature rises far beyond any safe threshold. This is the difference between survival and devastation for millions across the world.

Kenya and Africa are not passive victims of this crisis. We are taking bold steps, showing that climate action is not only possible but can also be the foundation for inclusive growth. We are building a climate-resilient society by embedding adaptation into every sector: from agriculture and energy to infrastructure and livelihoods, to sustainable mining and artificial intelligence.

This ambition is visible on the ground. Today, 93% of Kenya's electricity comes from renewable sources — geothermal, wind, solar, and hydro. We are expanding investments in e-mobility, climate-smart agriculture, clean cooking solutions, and green manufacturing. We are also pioneering nature-compatible solutions such as sustainable waste management and circular economy interventions.

Africa, too, is uniting its voice. In 2023, in Nairobi, we hosted the inaugural Africa Climate Summit, where the continent adopted the Nairobi Declaration on Climate Action and Call to Action. Just two weeks ago, in Addis Ababa, Africa came together once again at the second Africa Climate Summit to reaffirm our commitments and strengthen our ambition for climate-positive growth. We declared Africa not just as a victim of the crisis, but as a source of solutions— with climate action driving economic growth, transformation, and job creation for our communities.

Ambition, ladies and gentlemen, cannot stand on willpower alone. Implementing our new NDCs will require $56 billion. That is why we call on the global community to unlock the $300 billion agreed at Baku, and to accelerate negotiations toward the new $1.3 trillion goal under the Baku-Belém Roadmap. Without affordable finance and without reform of the international financial architecture, the promise of climate action in Africa will remain constrained.

Madam President, in the aftermath of World War II, the Bretton Woods institutions were created to stabilise the global economy and rebuild war-torn Europe. At the time, their design reflected the power and interests of the victorious nations, who were also their primary shareholders and beneficiaries. The IMF was tasked with upholding the gold standard exchange rate system, while the World Bank was established to finance Europe's reconstruction.

Both have since evolved into development finance institutions, but their structures, decision-making, and governance remain dominated by wealthy countries.

Today, the global context is vastly different. The gold standard collapsed five decades ago, and Europe has long since been rebuilt. Yet the governance of these institutions has not kept

pace with the needs of a multipolar world, especially the needs of poor and developing countries. The mismatch between shareholders and stakeholders has become starkly visible. For instance, during the IMF's recent allocation of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs), 64% went to wealthy countries with little need for liquidity support, while the poorest countries received just 2.4%. This imbalance highlights how the very institutions meant to safeguard global financial stability often perpetuate inequity.

I have argued, and I say it again, that the current global financial architecture punishes poor countries while rewarding the rich. Its rules, priorities, and allocation mechanisms consistently favour those already prosperous, while trapping vulnerable economies in cycles of debt, high borrowing costs, and inadequate access to emergency support.

It is imperative to transform these institutions into genuinely independent, apolitical global bodies so that their operations are aligned with their global mandate. Such a shift would democratise decision-making, restore credibility, and allow the IMF and the World Bank to serve all countries fairly, rather than reinforcing old hierarchies.

But Africa is not merely waiting for external prescriptions. We are taking bold and deliberate steps to strengthen our financial independence, safeguard our stability, and accelerate our development.

Kenya, for instance, fully endorsed the establishment of the Alliance of African Multilateral Financial Institutions, launched with the African Union in February 2024. This Alliance brings together our homegrown banks: Afreximbank, the Africa Finance Corporation, the Trade and Development Bank, Shelter Afrique, Africa Re, African Trade and Investment Development Insurance and ZEP-RE; institutions that embody Africa's determination to mobilize resources, finance trade, and build resilience on our own terms.

At the same time, the Africa Union is championing three transformative institutions: the African Central Bank, which will issue a single currency and free our trade from dependence on foreign money; the African Monetary Fund, positioned to stabilise our economies and give us true financial sovereignty; and the African Investment Bank, designed to mobilise resources for the infrastructure, industrialisation, and integration that Africa needs to rise.

And to complete this vision, the African Credit Rating Agency, one that understands our realities, values our uniqueness, and tells our story with fairness and truth, has already been established.

Excellencies, as we mark the 80th anniversary of the United Nations, Africa also marks 20 years since the Ezulwini Consensus and the Sirte Declaration, the two historic milestones that established the Common African Position on UN Security Council reform. For two decades, Africa has spoken in one voice, demanding justice, equity, and representation in the highest organ of global governance.

This demand, however, continues to be ignored, deferred, or endlessly debated to the detriment of both Africa and the legitimacy of the United Nations itself. You cannot claim to be the United Nations while disregarding the voice of 54 nations. Africa is no longer willing to wait on the margins of global governance, while decisions about peace, security, and development are made without our understanding, perspectives and voice. Africa's exclusion is not only unacceptable, unfair, and grossly unjust; it also undermines the very credibility of the United Nations.

Africa dominates most of the Security Council's agenda, provides some of the largest contingents to UN peacekeeping, and bears the heaviest costs of instability. Yet we remain the only continent without a permanent seat at the table, where decisions about our destiny

are made. Africa deserves two permanent seats with full rights, including the veto, and two additional non-permanent seats on the UN Security Council.

The world must understand that reforming the Security Council is not a favour to Africa; it is a necessity for the UN's own survival. If the UN is to remain relevant in this century, it must reflect today's realities, not the post-war power arrangements of 1945.

Madam President, despite the stated and evident weaknesses of the United Nations, it remains humanity's best chance at global solidarity. No other institution has the universal legitimacy or convening power of the UN.

From coordinating humanitarian relief in times of war and disaster, to mobilising the global response to Covid-19, to driving consensus on climate change through the Paris Agreement, the UN has consistently shown that the world can achieve together what no nation can accomplish on its own, however mighty.

As Dag Hammarskjöld, the UN's second Secretary-General, once observed: "The United Nations was not created to take humanity to heaven, but to save it from hell." That mission is as urgent today as it was 8 decades ago.

At a time when conflicts are multiplying, when climate change threatens every economy, and when inequality is widening, the need for a functioning, credible, and effective multilateral system has never been greater. It is through the UN that nations have pooled resources to vaccinate billions of children, to protect refugees through the work of UNHCR, and to keep the peace in more than 70 missions worldwide. Without the UN, these achievements, as modest though they may sometimes seem, would not have been possible.

That is why we must resist the temptation to give up on the UN or abandon it. We must make it fit for purpose, reform its structures, strengthen its mandate, and ensure its decisions reflect today's realities rather than the geopolitical map of a bygone era.

As one of the hosts of the UN headquarters, and the only one in the Global South, Kenya stands ready to do its part to enable the organization to go through this phase of renewal successfully, as envisaged by the Secretary General, under UN @ 80 reforms.

In conclusion, Madam President, Ladies and Gentlemen, the 80th anniversary of the United Nations must be more than a commemoration; it must be a turning point for the Organization.

Let us seize this moment to reimagine and rebuild the UN into a body that commands legitimacy, responds with speed, and delivers justice for all.

I thank you.

ANNEX VII—SECRETARIAT OF THE REPORT FROM OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR OF TREATIES

NO.	NAME	STATUS	REPRESENTING
1.	Ambassador Rose Makena Muchiri.	Registrar of Treaties/ Chairperson	Ministry of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs State Department for Foreign Affairs
2.	Helen Koki	Secretariat	Ministry of Foreign & Diaspora Affairs State Department for Foreign Affairs
3.	Amina Ali	Secretariat	Ministry of Foreign & Diaspora Affairs State Department for Foreign Affairs
4.	Monica Ndanu	Secretariat	Ministry of Foreign & Diaspora Affairs State Department for Foreign Affairs
5.	Lyne Kwamboka Kangwana	Secretariat	Ministry of Foreign & Diaspora Affairs State Department for Foreign Affairs
6.	Purity Mueni	Secretariat	Ministry of Foreign & Diaspora Affairs State Department for Foreign Affairs
7.	Sadaam Mohamed	Secretariat	Ministry of Foreign & Diaspora Affairs State Department for Foreign Affairs
8.	Doris Mati	Secretariat	Ministry of Foreign & Diaspora Affairs State Department for Foreign Affairs
9.	Otundo Stephen Otundo	Secretariat	Ministry of Foreign & Diaspora Affairs State Department for Foreign Affairs
10.	Ayan Issack Abdille	Secretariat	Ministry of Foreign & Diaspora Affairs State Department for Foreign Affairs
11.	Jennifer Sahado	Secretariat	Ministry of Foreign & Diaspora Affairs State Department for Foreign Affairs
12.	Angela Melisa Moraa, H.S.C.	Secretariat	Ministry of Foreign & Diaspora Affairs State Department for Foreign Affairs
13.	Catherine Wambui	Secretariat	Ministry of Foreign & Diaspora Affairs State Department for Foreign Affairs
14.	Teresa Nyaboke	Secretariat	Ministry of Foreign & Diaspora Affairs State Department for Foreign Affairs
15.	Abel Muiru	Secretariat	Ministry of Foreign & Diaspora Affairs State Department for Foreign Affairs
16.	Jane Wanza	Secretariat	Ministry of Foreign & Diaspora Affairs State Department for Foreign Affairs
17.	Alvin Mulei	Secretariat	Ministry of Foreign & Diaspora Affairs State Department for Foreign Affairs
18.	Vivian Mitei	Secretariat	Ministry of Foreign & Diaspora Affairs State Department for Foreign Affairs

NO.	NAME	STATUS	REPRESENTING
19.	Najma Hassan	Secretariat	Ministry of Foreign & Diaspora Affairs State Department for Foreign Affairs
20.	Madina Issack	Secretariat	Ministry of Foreign & Diaspora Affairs State Department for Foreign Affairs

ANNEX VIII—PARTICIPANTS/ FOCAL POINTS OF THE REPORT

NO.	NAME	STATUS	REPRESENTING
1.	Dr. Evans Atera, Phd, HSC	Focal Point Person	State Department for ASALs and Regional Development
2.	Nimrod Koech	Focal Point Person	State Department for Internal Security and National Administration
3.	Christine Mangwana	Focal Point Person	State Department for Correctional Services
4.	Eric Munene	Focal Point Person	State Deparment of East African Community Affairs
5.	El Samma Ndegwa	Focal Point Person	State Department for Investment Promotion
6.	Samantha Kagehi	Focal Point Person	State Department for Public Investment and Asset Management
7.	Mercy Limo	Focal Point Person	State Department for Public Investment and Asset Management
8.	Dr. Brenda N. Molonko	Focal Point Person	National Treasury
9.	Nancy Chepkwony	Focal Point Person	Justice, Human Rights and Constitutional Affairs
10.	Thomas Kibuja	Focal Point Person	Justice, Human Rights and Constitutional Affairs
11.	Frankiine Bett	Focal Point Person	Justice, Human Rights and Constitutional Affairs
12.	Annette Kerubo Nyakora	Focal Point Person	ICT and Digital Economy
13.	Waweru Kimani	Focal Point Person	Broadcasting and Telecommunication
14.	Erick Ronoh	Focal Point Person	State Department for Trade
15.	Caleb Sang	Focal Point Person	State Department for Immigration
16.	Dr. Consolata Oggot	Focal Point Person	State Department for Medical Service
17.	Jacynter Omondi	Focal Point Person	State Department for Social Protection and Senior Citizen Affairs
18.	Getrude Leshamta	Focal Point Person	State Department for Children Services
19.	Leonard K. Rotich	Focal Point Person	State Department for Cooperatives
20.	Major Olivia Mjomba	Focal Point Person	State Department for Defence
21.	Dr. Jane Akale	Focal Point Person	State Department for Livestock Development
22.	Achonga Bonventure	Focal Point Person	State Department for Irrigation
23.	Bosco Lengiyaa	Focal Point Person	State Department for Economic Planning
24.	Leonard Bett	Focal Point Person	State Department for Blue Economy and Fisheries
25.	Carolyne Emerald Ngina	Focal Point Person	State Department for Roads
26.	Robin Rotich	Focal Point Person	State Department for Transport
27.	Ezekiel K. Kibet	Focal Point Person	Aviation and Aerospace Development

NO.	NAME	STATUS	REPRESENTING
28.	Damiana Ndambuki	Focal Point Person	State Department for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) Development
29.	Osman Mohamed	Focal Point Person	State Department for Basic Education
30.	Phyllis Mavindu	Focal Point Person	State Department for Basic Education
31.	Annete Nyakora	Focal Point Person	State Department for Broadcasting and Telecommunications
32.	Melissa Lotuba	Focal Point Person	State Departments for Sports
33.	Lorna Kerubo	Focal Point Person	State Department for Culture and Heritage
34.	Martin Odengi	Focal Point Person	State Department for Agriculture
35.	Linah Gakii	Focal Point Person	State department for Environment and climate change
36.	Mary Linah Wawira	Focal Point Person	State Department for Tourism
37.	Peter Koskei	Focal Point Person	State Department for Water and Sanitation
38.	Moffart Adika	Focal Point Person	State Department for Gender and affirmative action
39.	Eric Munene	Focal Point Person	State Department for East Africa Community
40.	Kiura Michael	Focal Point Person	State Department for East Africa Community
41.	Edna Makori	Focal Point Person	State Department of Housing and Urban Development
42.	Christine Omwakwe	Focal Point Person	State Law Office
43.	Charles Muhingo	Focal Point Person	Government Press
44.	Rose Ogwindoh	Focal Point Person	Government Press
45.	Ann Maina	Focal Point Person	Kenya International Boundaries Office (KIBO)
46.	Lynette C. Bunei	Focal Point Person	State Department for Mining
47.	Elizabeth Wakonyu	Focal Point Person	State Department for Lands and Physical Planning
48.	Ephramin Munene	Focal Point Person	State Department for Technical, Vocational Education and Training
49.	Charles Mwaniki	Focal Point Person	State Department for Youth Affairs and Creative Economy
50.	Judy Chemator Kiprop	Focal Point Person	State Department for Youth Affairs and Creative Economy
51.	Prof. Erastus Gatebe	Focal Point Person	State Department for Industry
52.	Muthoni. K Muchemi	Focal Point Person	State Department for Shipping and Maritime Affairs
53.	Scholastica Ndambuki	Focal Point Person	State Department Higher Eductaion
54.	Charity Samante	Focal Point Person	State Department for Labour

NO.	NAME	STATUS	REPRESENTING
55.	Faith N. Makau	Focal Point Person	State Department for Energy
56.	Abdullahi Mohamed	Focal Point Person	State Department for Petroleum
57.	Monicah Njogu	Focal Point Person	State Department for Wildlife
58.	Leonard Leakey	Focal Point Person	State Department for Forestry
59.	Samuel Mwangi Wahihia	Focal Point Person	State Department for Public Works

HIS EXCELLENCY HON. WILLIAM RUTO AT THE UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY, NEW YORK, UNITED STATES ON 24TH SEPTEMBER, 2025

